THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,774—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 4-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
18th Oct.	PERSIA	8000		
28th ,,	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000		
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6020	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
29th ,,	MEDINA	135-0		
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000		
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000		

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500		
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8th ,,	CHINA	8000		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000		
1st March	MOREA	11000		
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000		
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000		
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th April	ARABIA	8000		
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000		
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500		
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S.S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3399	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Nov
Leopolis	3305	P. Badewich	16th Nov
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Dec

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th ,,
Gabloniz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th ,,
Gabloniz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4030	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5390	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	2 8th Mar
Austria	7585	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 903 ,, 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 419†
To London via Trieste and back... ,, 643 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 539 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 832 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5395	L. Ivancich	6th Nov.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via Kasara...1195 Thurs. 17th Oct. 9 a. m. † C. M. Linga ... 2185 Friday 18th Oct. ‡ 5 a.m. direct. Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 21st Oct. 11 a.m. * P.D. and C.M.

* Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebander, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 17th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala" 2200 tons, on Wednesday, 16th October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota, * 3418 tons on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Mazagon," 4997 tons, on or about 19th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
15th October, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	18 ,,
*City of Marseilles	6599	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 ,,
City of Athens	5594	15 March	.....
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4982	8 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 ,,
City of Benares	5973	.....	23 ,,
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 ,,	15 ,,
*City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 ,,
City of York	7510	.....	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	648
London via Marseilles	653	1,031	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Sales and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
a Kanzler	3200	Schapp	19th Oct. 1912.
Somali	2655	Kasch	4th Nov. 1912.
a Markgraf	3480	Jantzan	19th ,, 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay 3rd September, 1912

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Gosbin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 17,350,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lisoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 307,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

OLD-FASHIONED JEWELLERY.

NOT possessing any character in common to help class them with the beautiful objects held in high esteem in Medieval times, and not being quite so ancient, also, to take rank with the fashion which existed with primitive man, when ornaments were made up of pierced teeth of animals, vertebrae of fish, pendants of carved bone, shells, beans and such like which delighted children, women and men centuries ago, replicas in gold of race cups, boats, bicycles and the little jewelled bits of bats and balls, croquet mallets, Badminton bats, sticks, whips, horse shoes, lover's knots &c., &c., in personal jewellery, may to-day be classed as belonging to by-gone times or as "past events." Up-to-date manufacturing jewellers have quite appreciated the fact that such pieces of jewellery have long since ceased to hold the field of English cultured taste, but the more backward still cling to them, for being productions of cast work, they are produced at infinitely lower prices than is possible with expensive handwork; and so these coarsely finished moulded bits of gold occasionally come to the surface and are made to clamour for place as "Novelties." They naturally find advertising spaces and are pompously treated in large type to compare in price with the handwork and cult of the jewellers art, as FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY AT POPULAR PRICES.

We are told sometimes that these goods are specially offered at 20 per cent. or more lower than they can be obtained elsewhere (to be correct they will probably not be found elsewhere, except perhaps the bazaar) and the reason for selling at so large a discount, is not because obsolete fashion is being offered but because selling on strictly cash basis the sellers are good enough to reduce profit to a limit. Such balderdash is enough to give St. Eligius, the patron saint of jewellers, a cold shiver. It is like offering music or songs, which were popular half a century ago and were protected by copyright law when originally published at 4 shillings a copy, as "Fashionable and Popular Songs" of to-day at 12 songs a penny.

In Jewellery to-day there is much fine handwork done, evidencing a truer taste in jewels. The growth of technical Schools in England has largely supplied the most valuable effects. Art in jewellery manufactured to-day is infinitely better understood by all advanced manufacturers, the present day ornaments being really beautiful and of exquisite workmanship; such work is not confined to works of importance and value, but artistic treatment and perfect craftsmanship are applied to even the smallest work which is undertaken.

An inspection of MARCKS & Co.'s. unparallelled and up-to-date Stock of Jewellery will reveal to you what the refined modern demand is, and your inspection will more than impress you with an appreciation of the present day jeweller's skill and labour. The striking feature of their stock is, that each items or piece is not a copy of a thousand or a million similar designs, but just one or two Particular Special, Exceptional articles, proving and providing absolute exclusiveness.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

DUNLOP

DUNLOP TYRES — PNEUMATIC AND SOLID
DUNLOP DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS.
DUNLOP DETACHABLE RIMS.
DUNLOP TYRE, RIM AND WHEEL ACCESSORIES.
DUNLOP GOLF BALLS.
DUNLOP MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS.

The Dunlop Rubber Company, Limited, have pleasure in announcing that, having acquired all the trading interests of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, Limited, the whole of the Dunlop business will in future be carried on by them at the undermentioned addresses :—

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, 3, Wallace St., MADRAS, 188c Mount Road.
CALCUTTA, 3, Mangoe Lane.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try them.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists, etc., 20 Meadow Street, Opp. Danney & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 21st instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th October, 1912.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE 10 MULES made by Messrs. ASA LEES & CO., of 678 spindles each in excellent working condition can be seen any day during working hours between 8-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M. at the STANDARD MILLS Lower Mahim. Delivery will be given immediately if required.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong,
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :-
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

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CRAWFORD & Co.

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Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Re. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [14TH OCT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
10 Boxes Sova & half Sova	7,50,000	Freemantle	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bulin	1,53,000	do	do
51 Boxes Sova & half Sova	38,25,000	Sydney	Eastern Bank
383 Bars Silver	7,50,000	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th Oct. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	14	16,817
B. B. and C. I. Railway	34	40,824

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 2 lakhs up and the Bank rate is four per cent.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s 4 1-32d T. T., 1s 4 1-16d on Demand and 1s 4 5-16d to 11-32 for 3 months' sight credits. There has been a small enquiry for Bank T. T. Some private bills have been placed for 3 months' sight at 1s 4 5-16d, but the general rate is 1s 4 11-32d. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote:—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16 to 11-32
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. Nov.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...150 1-4
Shanghai "	...210 1-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 95 13-16 for Cash and 95 11-16 for the Settlement and declined 1-8 during the early part of the day. A moderate business has been done and though fluctuations occurred prices have declined further, closing as under.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 9 0
Settlement	...	" 95 7 0

BULLION:—

On Saturday the London market for Bar Silver recovered some of the late decline, closing firm with an advance of 1-4 in ready and 3-16 for forward, the rates being 29 1-4 and 29 5-16 respectively. The New York market was closed for a holiday. The local market opened at 74 1-4 ex-day for ready and 74 3-8 for the first Settlement and has remained steady during the day, with a small business doing. We quote as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 14	9
Australian "	...	" 23 14	9
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0	0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	...	" 74 5	0
1st Settlement	...	" 74 7	0
2nd Settlement	...	" 74 11	0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	...	" 83 11	0
1st Settlement	...	" 83 13	0
2nd Settlement	...	" 84 1	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The New York market was closed on Saturday, but New Orleans advised a decline of 7 and 9 points in futures. Liverpool closed steadier after opening weak. A private telegram received yesterday says that "politics upset all calculations," and advises caution in operating. There seems little doubt that the market will be affected by the political outlook. The local market keeps steady notwithstanding unfavourable advices from home. Sellers are scarce, and though the enquiry is small it is sufficient to sustain prices as native sentiment is generally bullish. Good Broach opened at Rs. 292, but has gone easier during the day closing at Rs. 289 1-2 after a weak Liverpool opener. Japan shippers bought fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola January at Rs. 275. The market closes quiet.

Ready cotton is also quiet with little business doing.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	297 March
Good M. G. Broach	... Rs.	289 1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	287 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	284 "
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	277 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	274 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	265 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	255 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	255 "
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	256 Dec.
" "	"	258 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	241 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	...10,000 bales
Total Imports	...	...6,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5 91	5 83	5 85
—08	—08	—08
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
5 86	5 88	5 89
—08	—08	—08
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5 91	5 92	5 92
—08	—08	—08

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	10 0 0	R.T.
December	... "	19 11 0	R.T.
Apl-May 1913	... "	10 7 0	R.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...Rs.	8 5 0	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... "	7 15 0	R.T.
Yellow " "	... "	8 14 0	"

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	55 0 0	
Black Kutni	... "	47 0 0	

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	12 10 0	B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	...	... Rs. 39 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	... Rs.	26 0 0
Forward	...	... "	25 0 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote:—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	... Rs.	45 8 0	

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	...	... Rs.	8 3 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 5 6	R. T.
" " May 1913	... "	5 7 6	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,760
Bank of India	...	...	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	...	92
Indian Specie	...	...	75 Murat

MILLS.

David	...	...	565 Murat
Finlay Mills	...	...	460 "
Kohinoor	...	...	892 1-2 "
Manockji Petit	...	...	3,320 "
New Great Eastern	...	...	295 "
Standard	...	...	1,540 "
Swan Mill	...	...	220 "

PRESS.

New Mofussil	...	...	887 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	...	173
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...	...	185
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,532 1-2
Treacher and Co	...	...	485
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ordinary	...	...	92 Murat
Tata Hydro E P S Co., Ord	...	...	767 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	...	577 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	...	...	788 bales.
Wheat	...	...	11,334 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	1,094 "
Rapeseed	...	...	55 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	651 "
Poppyseed	...	...	nil "
Groundnuts	...	...	122 "
Castorseed	...	...	3,843 "
Rice	...	...	2,393 "
Myrabollams	...	...	1,325 "
Cottonseed	...	...	198 "
Mowraseed	...	...	88 "
Gram	...	...	2,068 "
Joowar	...	...	3,546 "
Maize	...	...	245 "
Barley	...	...	7,013 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 12th Oct 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 5th Oct. 1912:—

Liabilities.	Oct. 5. Rs.	Oct. 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,16,51,091	1,10,92,102
Public Deposits at Branches	11,20,18,044	11,19,02,355
Other Deposits	4,463	3,613
Post Bills	20,99,432	21,33,963
Sundries	14,63,73,030	14,57,32,033
Assets.		
Government Securities	2,58,51,617	2,48,96,138
Other authorised Securities	8,85,326	8,83,326
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	96,05,716	93,45,569
Loans do. do.	4,04,07,668	4,05,74,197
Bills discounted and purchased	1,57,44,853	1,64,49,813
Dead Stock	2,35,546	2,36,436
Stamps	4,242	4,202
Bullion	11,09,703	10,79,581
Balances with other Banks	5,46,147	4,47,426
Sundries	2,08,425	2,33,759
Cash	5,17,73,787	5,15,79,586
	14,63,73,030	14,57,32,033

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th Oct., 1912, as compared with the statement of 1st Oct. 1912:—

Liabilities.	Oct. 1. Rs. a. p.	Oct. 7. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,83,00,000 0 0	1,83,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at head office	1,79,06,391 14 8	2,01,29,496 5 7
Other Deposits, &c	17,20,42,381 8 11	17,33,24,853 14 3
Bank Post Bills, &c	11,91,854 9 10	8,43,981 8 5
Sundries	18,63,695 3 2	19,41,235 10 10
	23,13,07,323 4 7	23,45,39,567 7 1
Assets.	**Rs. a. p.**	**Rs. a. p.**
Govt. Securities	2,17,89,365 0 0	3,17,84,905 0 0
other authorized Investments	96,51,197 0 0	96,52,197 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,82,10,890 12 6	3,88,88,280 12 2
Accounts of Credit on do	4,65,84,446 3 5	4,73,54,530 4 5
Bills discounted, &c	3,50,74,174 13 7	3,55,67,091 9 9
Balances with other Banks	14,89,316 2 6	12,55,178 0 11
Bullion		
Dead Stock	25,04,965 14 11	25,05,849 3 7
Stamps	12,051 1 2	12,664 6 2
Sundries	3,98,899 14 10	3,57,982 1 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	15,57,15,306 14 11	15,73,78,678 6 4
Cash, &c., at Branches	7,55,92,016 5 8	7,71,60,889 0 9
	23,13,07,323 4 7	23,45,39,567 7 1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	1,31,538	Decrease.
Government at Branches	23,54,642	Increase.
Deposits	12,82,472	Do.
Post Bills	3,50,873	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,460	Decrease.
Loans	6,77,390	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	7,70,684	Do.
Mercantile Bills	4,92,917	Do.
Cash at Head Office	16,23,193	Do.
Do. at Branches	54,229	Decrease.

Percentage 39.31.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sac. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

INGLIS—BLOOD—Sept. 25, at St. George's Parish Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Fergus, W. Green M. A, Rector, Claude C. Inglis, P. W. D., Bombay, youngest son of the late Sir Malcolm Inglis J. P., D. L., of Montrose Stillorgan Road, Dublin, to Vera, elder daughter of John R Blood, 10a Russell St., Dublin.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SOPARIVALA—October 14, at Girgaum, Bombay, Pestonji Dinshahji Soparivala, salesman, at Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Funeral at 8 a.m. (Bombay Time) this morning from his residence, Khan Jeweller's House, near Tram Terminus, Girgaum, age 62.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PHILIP—September 29, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, the wife of W. A. Philip, Delhi, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "With time and patience, the mulberry leaf becomes silk."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Maloja," with the outward mails of the 4th ultimo, left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and officers, the band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	Oh, you Woman'
Overture	Romantique
Valse	Saints and Sinners
Selection	Gaiety Echoes
Serenata	Love in Idleness
Selection	Grand Military Tattoo
Gallop	Iris
	Lincke
	Bela
	Dawson
	Monckton
	Macbeth
	Rogan
	Faust

MOSQUITO LARVÆ.—Another long list is again published of places in Bombay where mosquito larvæ were found during last week by the Malaria staff of the Public Works Department. They fill eight typewritten pages of foolscap.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Semiramis," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a. m. to-morrow, (Wednesday.)

GRAIN MARCHANT'S DEATH.—Mr. Waghjee Bonchair, one of the members of the Grain Merchants Association, having died at Ghat-Koopur recently, at a special meeting of the Association, it was unanimously resolved to close the grain and seeds bazaar yesterday, out of respect for his memory.

ARRIVAL OF NOTABILITIES.—His Highness the Maharaja of Ahmar is now in Bombay, and putting up in a bungalow in Grant Road. Nawab Syed Alauddin Khan of Bussorah arrived in Bombay on Monday, attended by seventy-five followers, and resides in a bungalow in Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

FATAL KICK BY A HORSE.—A boy, named Shunker Gennu, aged about fourteen, and residing in Gilder Street, was on Monday, removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from internal injuries, sustained from a kick on the stomach by a horse. He was first treated at home, but having got worse was removed to the hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries within a few hours after his admission.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.—A Hindu girl, aged eighteen months, named Baina, residing with her parents at Dharavi, was accidentally drowned in a copper tank. The girl was playing near a water tap and somehow slipped and overbalancing herself fell into the copper vessel, which was full of water at the time. She was drowned before her plight was noticed.

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND.—The annual prize-giving ceremony, in connection with the Maratha Provident Fund took place at Hirabag under the chairmanship of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., on Sunday. There was a large gathering of shareholders and well-wishers of the Fund. The secretary, Mr. R. K. Dalvi, read the seventeenth annual report of the fund, from which it appeared that the nominal capital of the fund was Rs. 20,000 divided into 400 shares out of which two hundred shares had been disposed of, and the paid-up capital to date was Rs. 7,250. Besides this the Fund took the small regular monthly deposits ranging from four annas to two rupees from about 245 members, the accumulated deposits from whom amount to Rs. 3,615. This capital was utilized in lending small sums to needy people on moderate terms, and thus many were saved from the clutches of Marwadis. The fund had another branch which is called mutual help. The members of this branch at the end of last year were 173, from whom small sums were taken annully and the sums thus accumulated were annually distributed amongst the heirs of the members, who happened to die during the year. During the year under report, four deaths occurred amongst these members, and their heirs got Rs. 43-4-0 each. As the fund had to cope with much litigation against defaulters it could only give Rs. 6-1-0 per cent. dividend; and the depositors and the self help branch got Rs. 5 interest, which was a fixed sum. The fund made advances to the needy people to the extent of about Rs. 10,000, and was not in a condition to meet the wants of many needy persons for want of capital. This fund had one encouraging feature in that it had been steadily laying aside a small sum every year for the encouragement of education among the poor classes. This educational fund at present amounts to Rs. 1,134, and prizes are given to clever children recommended by the shareholders of the fund. This year 48 children were recommended, who were examined, and 40 of them were found to be deserving. To these children caps, books, etc., were given which cost Rs. 61.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Raising of Municipal Loans.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. F. C. Periera and others, stating that several of his friends had often requested the Tramways Company to make certain alterations in the tramway cars, but to no effect. It was further stated in the letter that the increased fares should not be sanctioned until certain improvements, such as the removal of canvas curtains, running of double-decked cars to meet the morning and evening congestion allowing passengers to stand in the rear when the cars were full, and charging half anna fares for short distances, etc. were carried. It was also suggested that all the electric lamp posts should be lighted with electric lamps, and that for the sake of independence the Corporation ought not to accept free passes.

On the motion of Mr. S. S. Mistry the letter was referred to the Tramways Committee.

Consideration was given to the letter from Mr. Haji Ebrahim Bunheri and several others, protesting against the Municipality erecting cattle stables in Umerkhadi.

The letter has been published.

The Commissioner's report on the letter which has been published also stated that the stables stood there for forty years and as they were in a delapidated condition were being rebuilt with many improvements and that they would not be a nuisance.

Mr. C. V. Mehta proposed that the petitioners be informed in terms of the Commissioner's report.

Mr. Mistry did not think it was desirable to allow the stables in a populated locality. He asked the medical gentlemen on the board whether they would not oppose the erection of these stables in the same way as they did four years ago in the case of a milch-cattle stable.

Dr. Dinshah Master also said that such stables should not be allowed near any thickly populated area.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta remarked that Mr. Mistry and Dr. Master were not looking upon things from a practical point of view. Of course, it was desirable that the Corporation laid down a policy with regard to certain important question, but it was always not possible to carry out the policy immediately, but they should try to minimise the evil. That was the only way in which Municipal administration could be carried on. The present stables were to be improved and rebuilt, and it was necessary to have them in the town for Municipal purposes. Four years ago the Corporation had taken up an attitude which was quite practical. It was proposed to lessen the number of cattle stables as far as possible. They could not remove them altogether at once.

Dr. Sukhia remarked that if the animals were taken to Parel or other far away parts of the town then they would be found unfit to work, because they would be quite tired and fatigued before they were brought to the town for work and also they would have to be taken to a long distance after their work had been done.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji differed from Mr. Mistry, and Dr. Master and supported the proposition, which was agreed to.

The Commissioner asked for and obtained permission for the consideration as urgent business of his letter, forwarding the Health Officer's request to permit him to examine the candidates for the M. D. degree of the Bombay University.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that permission be granted as asked for by the Health Officer and recommended by the Commissioner.

Mr. S. S. Mistry and Mr. Jehangir B. Petitt said that there must be some line drawn and the Corporation must now decide where to stop giving permission to the Municipal officers to do work outside their official function.

The permission was accorded.

Consideration was given to the Commissioner's letter, regarding a proposal to make an application for sanction to the raising of a fresh loan of twenty lakhs for the purpose of street improvement.

The letter has been published.

Mr. C. V. Mehta proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee, the Commissioner be authorized to apply to Government for sanction.

Mr. S. S. Mistry moved as an amendment that the period of the loan should be sixty years instead of forty and the Government be requested in the application to fix the period of sixty years.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the amendment, remarking that the Improvement Trust was allowed to raise loans returnable within a period of sixty years and he did not understand why they should not be allowed the same period.

On a division the amendment was defeated.

Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji proposed that the Commissioner be authorized to make an application to Government to sanction the raising of a loan of forty-three lakhs for drainage, roads, water and miscellaneous works and of eighty lakhs for the Tansa re-duplication and auxiliary works and the acquisition of lands for street improvement.

Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar seconded.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner would endeavour as far as possible to obtain sanction for sixty years in case of the loans for works other than those of pipes.

The amendment having been duly seconded was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday.

A SMART PASSAGE.

In view of the very keen competition in the service of passenger steamers, and the continual additions to the various steam-ship Lines running to this port, it is very encouraging to the travelling public to find that although the comfort of passengers is looked to to a considerable extent the question of speed has at no time been overlooked.

A very striking instance occurred on the 11th instant, when that popular and fine steamer the "City of Paris", belonging to the Ellerman Lines Ltd., arrived in port under the command of Capt. John Campbell. The "City of Paris," of 9,200 tons and accommodation for about 300 1st and 2nd class passengers, sailed from Liverpool, on the evening of the 21st September, called at Marseilles for a large number of passengers, but owing to a delay on the Railway incurred there eight-hour detention this placing her 3 1-2 hours after the P. and O. Mail. She proceeded to Suez, passing the same, on the evening of the 3rd instant and arrived in Bombay at 2 a. m. on the 11th inst. Owing to the arrival of the Mail that morning the "City of Paris" passengers were unable to land at the Ballard Pier and the steamer had to proceed into Victoria Dock where her passengers and their baggage were rapidly discharged.

The passage is a record one from Liverpool to Bombay, and the timings are as follows:—

	Days.	Hours.	Mins.
Liverpool Dock to anchorage in Bombay Harbour off middle ground	19	0	45
Marseilles to the same anchorage	13	4	28
Suez to the same anchorage	8	3	54
Total steaming excluding the stop at Marseilles and also in the Suez Canal	17	17	22

Average speed for the voyage ... 15·07 knots

The performance of this vessel is very creditable to her owner Sir John R. Ellerman, and is also a feather in the cap of her popular commander, and the pride of her local Agents Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. Not only was it the object of the owners to keep the vessel up to her scheduled time, but in view of the large number, (some 72) passengers going to Karachi. Their comfort was one of the first considerations and they graciously kept back the City of Calcutta a vessel of 7,630 tons for three days in order that all should travel to their destination in the same comfort in which they arrived in Bombay.

The "City of Paris" will sail for Karachi in about a week's time and from there to Marseilles and Liverpool on the 2nd November, with a number of passengers.

Her local Agents are Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., and the Karachi Agents Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 38 years

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 14.

The disturbed conditions have passed away from north-west India and the Bay current temporarily ceased to give rain. There has been a decrease of rainfall in the Peninsula, and the largest fall was one inch at Poona.

Forecast:—No large change.

Indian Ocean:—The existence of variable winds at Zanzibar shows that monsoon winds are not flowing freely northwards, while the pressure which until of late had been normal is now in excess, and is unfavourable to Indian rainfall.

RANGOON, OCT. 14.

Since the 9th instant it has been raining heavily at Myitkyina. It has gone on for four days without hardly any break, with the result that the whole of the surrounding country has been flooded.

There has been a breach on the railway line near Shwebo.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 14th OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton picking commenced. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Toria sowings completed. Gram and barley being sown.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Moolsan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Khamgaon.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making slow progress. Food-grains doing well.

Ibulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Jalgaon.—Bright. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Unequally showered in some places of the district. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop account satisfactory and prospects improving.

Viramgam.—Continues cloudy. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Bellary.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th Oct., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Karachi and in defect at Bikaner and Ajmere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Dwarka and Bhuj and normal or in excess elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in excess at Surat and Bhuj.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0.13" of rain. Skies are clear at Bombay and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan and lobal rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0·20", Poona 1·03 and Sholapur 0·13. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—There has been an extension of rainfall into the Bombay Deccan, where precipitation has been fairly general. In the southern half of the Peninsula, however, the area of rainfall has decreased considerably, precipitation being now confined to the south Coromandal Coast. Isolated light showers have fallen in the Konkan. In Ceylon, Colombo records a heavy fall of 2·34.

Fairly general rain is likely in south-east Madras, and isolated showers in Malabar and possibly in the Deccan and Berar.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM COTTON.

The second forecast of the cotton crop of Assam, 1912-13—Note.—On the average of five years ending 1910-11, the area under cotton crop in Assam represents some 0·2 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India. The estimated area under cotton is the same as given in the first forecast, viz., 34,900 acres. The condition of the crop is good.

ASSAM RICE.

The first forecast of the winter rice crop of Assam, 1912-13.—Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under rice in Assam, represents some 5·4 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.

Character of the season.—Excessive rainfall from February to April restricted the sowings of the broadcast crop, but the subsequent favourable weather tended to increase the area under cultivation for the transplanted varieties. There was a very serious break in the rains from the end of July till the end of August, which seriously delayed ploughing and transplanting, and terminated only just in time to avoid a bad harvest in the Brahmaputra Valley: in the Surma Valley transplanting is done apparently rather later and matters did not assume a dangerous aspect.

Acreage.—The estimated area cropped this year is 3,239,300 acres, against 3,215,000 acres in the previous year. The area under the broadcast varieties has fallen off the five districts owing to heavy rainfall at sowing time, but the increase in the transplanted crop, especially in Sibsagar, more than counterbalanced the decrease and has resulted in an increase of 24,300 acres for the province. Excessive damage has again been caused by rats in Lushai Hills and it is impossible to estimate what area remains under the crop in that district.

Outturn.—On the average of District Officers' estimates, the outturn for the province is 97 per cent. this year against 95 per cent. last year of the normal crop per unit of area. On the basis of a normal of 9 cwt. per acre, the total estimated yield this year is 28,279,100 cwt. against 27,488,200 cwt. last year. As two more forecasts of this crop have yet to be published the outturn figures are likely to be altered later.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

The second forecast of the cotton crop for 1912. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under cotton in the United Provinces has represented some 6·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India. In August the rainfall was everywhere sufficient and in certain parts of the provinces excessive. In September it was lighter but sufficient for the cotton crop. Though in some districts the crop suffered from continuous rainfall, the season was on the whole favourable and prospects are so far satisfactory. At present the yield is estimated at 90 to 100 per cent. of the normal.

The exact area sown with cotton will be known in December when crop statements are furnished; but on the basis of the advance returns compiled from the unverified figures of village accountants in selected circles, which have just been received, the area under cotton this year for the whole province is estimated at 1,032,000 acres compared with 853,000 acres reported at this time last year, showing an increase of 21 per cent.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

A Nagpur correspondent says the Agricultural Conference takes place at Akola on November 14th.

Mr. Joseph Royappen, a well-known Indian passive-resister, has been appointed organist of Christ Church, Durban, whose membership is entirely European.

The stamp revenue of Assam last year, was Rs. 11,85,941, an increase of Rs. 46,360 over 1910, accounted for the extra sale of judicial stamps. The income-tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 3,61,395, an increase of eight per cent. on the previous years.

The Maharaja of Bikaner has obtained the services of a Punjab official for six months to examine the state of the Land Revenue system in his States. It is understood that Mr. G. D. Rudkin, on return from privilege leave, will take up this appointment.

At the sale of four plots of Government land at the north end of Elysium Hill, Simla, the highest price realised was Rs. 3,800 per acre. Considering that these plots are on Elysium Hill, far from the centre of the station, the price obtained is excellent, and shows the general estimate of the value of land in Simla.

The output of gold from the Mysore fields continues to increase. The latest figures available are for the month of August, and they show a yield of 47,021 ounces against 46,196 ounces in the corresponding month last year, and 45,569 in the year before.

In consequence of his wife not having recovered from her motor accident in the cold weather, we understand that Lieutenant-Colonel Duer will not return to India at present, and that Colonel James will continue to act as Civil Surgeon, Simla West, until further orders.

Those who engineered the abolition of barmaids in Calcutta, and who are clamouring for the reduction of bar licenses, will be interested to learn, on the authority of the Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, that last year there was a decrease in the number of bar licenses for theatres and other places of amusement in Calcutta.

The annual meeting of the Senate of the Madras University will be held on the 25th instant when the Fellows will be called upon to consider some important proposals as to the utilization of the recurring grant of Rs. 65,000 and the non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,00,000 recently sanctioned by the Imperial Government.

The "Indian World," the Calcutta monthly magazine edited by Mr. Prithvis Chandra Ray, has ceased to exist as a monthly, as the proprietors have resolved to convert it into a weekly review, from the beginning of next year. Meanwhile, a specimen copy has been issued in order to give the public an idea of what the magazine will be like. The specimen is interesting, well edited and printed, and full of promise.

Mr. Percy Brown, of the Indian Education Service, has written a book about Nepaul, which is published by Messrs. A. and C. Black. It deals with the history of Nepaul, its arts and its people, and gives a very living picture of the country as it is to-day, and the perilous

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chanda, 3,957 tons, Captain J. C. Fice, sailed yesterday for Antwerp &c., with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 60 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed yesterday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Danof Crumb'e 3,128 tons, Captain W. Jarvis will sail to-day for Naples and Genda, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Onda, 3410 tons, Captain E. G. Cone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Tellichery, with a general cargo and explosives and 11 passengers.

The German East Africa, Co's steamer Kanzler, 1865 tons, Captain F. Schapps, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via Zanzibar and with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Strathlaven. 2,844 tons, Captain P. Brown, will sail to-day for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mazagon, 3,280 tons, Captain P. W. Paddock, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The Arab steamers Ld. steamer Budrie, 1,613 tons, Captain G. B. Pallet arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jeddah with a general cargo and specie.

The Wilson line steamer Bassano, 2,762 tons, Captain J. Boxhall, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

The Rubattino Line, steamer Sardegna, 3,225 tons, Captain A. Minizis, will sail to-day for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's China Mail steamer Devanha 4,785 tons, Captain W. R. Hickey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Colombo with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Ohta, Mr. S. Matsur, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Dady, child (4 years) Nurse (Native), Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Avaela, Mr. Dady servant (Native), Bishop J. E. Robinson, Mr. E. S. Edmondson, Mr and Mrs. R. C. Zarzhestky and servant (Native) Mr. W. R. Yule and servant (Native), Mr Rudkins and servant (Native), Mr. H. Rosahara, Mr. Thomas Tons, Mr. C. T. Stevens, Miss A. L Evens, Mr. P. F. Thanawala, Mr. Graham Brown Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Parbury, Mr. H. J. Watson, Mrs. H. A. Thomson and infant.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Northbrook...Comdr A E Havold.....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 14.

Abydos.....1939 Lilley.....Bo & Africa S N Co
Angus .....230 Dakers ... .
Bancs.....3794 Poter .....P & O Co
Barala.....1899 Butler.....M M & Co
Belli of Ireland.....2772 Weeks .....T M & Co
Barjora.....1908 Burbridge .....M M & Co
Bahrein.....1402 Grant....Arab Steamers Ld
Cecil .....5210 Lorik .....J M & Co
Dunrobin.....2319 Carr.....T Morrison & Co
Devanha .....4785 Hickey .....P & O Co
Dumra.....762 Morrison .....M M & Co
Gymeric.....2598 Cussack.....B N Laug
Kasara.....505 King .....M M & Co
Kusuugo .....2937 Elford .....The Bo Co
Kilbride .....2385 Macfarlone .....A Yule & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Capri .....2952 Amezaga....Hongkong ...16-10...R Line
2 Scindia.....3523 Kelso .....L'pool ..23-10...W & A G & Co
4 Gedding Court...2495 Gleghorn...Antwerp...12-10 J M & Co
5 Merton Hall.....2773 Field.....L'pool...15-10... K N & Co
6 Mazagon.....3280 Raddo k .....Calcutta...19-10... M M & Co

H W P D

Satrunji .....547 Hoosein .....Bo S N Co
Kaveri .....553 Mahomed .....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati .....534 Ahmed.....Bo S N Co

P & O Dock.

Edith .....1815 Beeching .....Repairing ..... J Mackintoshk Co

M W D D

Assaye .....4280 Cockman ...Sghoi... 23-10...P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Mazagon	RadJock	Rangoon Sept 28
	Budrie	Pallett	Jeddah Sept 30
14	Onda	Cane	Calcutta Sept 21
	Kanzler	Schapps	Durban Sept 13
	Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai Sept 2

DEPARTURES.

Oct	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
14	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi
	Chanda	Tice	Antwerp
	Firoozi	Primrose	Jeddah

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bassano, Boxhall, for Hull, &c.
" Sardegna, Minizis, for Genoa, &c.
" Strathlaven, Brown for Philadelphia.
" Den of Crombie, Jarvis, for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Umbloti, for Boulogne.
" Silverash, for Antwerp, &c.
" Liverpool, for Mostyndeep.
" Weissenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Mazagon, for Calcutta.
" Bahrein, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Kanzler, for Zanzibar, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nigaristan, sailed from Aden on the 13th inst.

The P and O steamer China, left Hongkong at 1 p. m. on the 12th inst.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi, Co's steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left for Singapore and Penang and Bombay on the 12th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham, passed Suez outward bound on the 13th instant and is due to arrive here at noon on the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Scindia s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sandoy and Co: 52 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 232 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 46 bales wool, S Gumbhirchand; 227 bales wool, M Ramjidas.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—131 cwts chutney N K Jussawalla; 155 cwts old rubber, A W A Shahiwalla, 2 bales carpets, H Bakershoy and Co; 2 bales carpets, G P Saavrides and Co; 5 1-2 cwts chutney H Muncherji and Sons; 20 cwts casein, The Imperial Dairy Co; 40 cwts fishmaw, J M Rahimtoola 6 cases Indian curious B J Bhumgara; 1 case Indian curios H Cowasji; 150 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 62 bales hides, W. and A Graham and Co; 6 cases byaindeslag, G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—13 cwts chutney, H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—175 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MOSTYNDEEP.

Liverpool s—8,500 tons manganese ore K. Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s— 990 cwts gingellyseed 10,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—1,000 cwts poppyseed K Devchand and Co.

Silverash s—1,500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

Gramsbergen s—5,000 cwts linseed, 7,500 cwts barley, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co; 1971 cwts barley, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—305 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Silverash s—6,500 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed K Devchand and Co; 12,000 cwts gram, 6,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—5 cwts animal guts, A D Meyer.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—2,002 cwts gram, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—41 1-2 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, J Mahomed.

Sanuki Maru s—100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 800 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Assaye s—1 chest opium, M H Dedashti; 900 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort

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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., who are the Sole Agents for these superb instruments offer special facilities for the acquisition of these pianos. They are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for Bluthner Pianos either for cash or payment by instalments if that is more convenient.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 15th October, 1912.

OPIUM IN HUNAN.

CHINA papers bring details of the systematic defiance of opium regulations in Hunan, the *North China Daily News* publishing the observations of a special correspondent who was despatched to inspect the region. We are reminded, however, that Hunan is not the only province about whose alleged freedom from opium disputation has arisen. Chekiang, some months ago, occupied a similar position; and in spite of the zeal, possibly in some things misdirected, of Tutuh Chen of Hangchow, the plain fact remains that a good harvest of opium was reaped in the Taichow and Wenchow districts. At no time, whether before or since the era of prohibition, has it been customary for farmers to plant poppy within eye-shot of the chief ways of communication; and even where opium is grown, there is practically but one month in the year in which the poppies force themselves upon the sight of each and every passer-by. Hence the value of the evidence collected about Hunan by our contemporary's correspondent as a commentary upon the practice of other provinces. Officials have in many cases endeavoured to check the sale of opium on one side of Hunan, but on the other, in the Yuen valley especially, the farmers have engaged with the utmost freedom in the cultivation of "their most profitable crop." A special tax was imposed instead of uprooting the plants, which process was resented elsewhere in the murder of two over-zealous young deputies, Lung and Peng. Farmers came into collision with constituted authority. Next month seed time comes round again and whether the law will be again defied is a matter of considerable doubt. That serious efforts will be made to enforce it is less doubtful, for we are assured that the best sense of China is earnestly opposed to the continuance of opium-smoking and as a mere matter of political expediency, the Republican party cannot afford to countenance what the Manchus, with the world's applause, made a distinct step towards suppressing. In the opinion of the Shanghai journal, the crux of the situation is the unfortunate lack of public funds throughout the country. "Thus it is that an official opium farm has been started in Yunnan, and that the Kuoichow authorities have devised a scheme for compulsorily acquiring all the opium in the province at low rates in order to sell for the Exchequer's benefit." The opium question is regarded as a test case of the worth of republican institutions—particularly having regard to British interests.

Commenting on the statement that along thousands of miles of road missionaries and other travellers had failed to detect any cultivation of the poppy, the *News'* correspondent says that is possible, in fact more than probable. The poppy is sown in November. By January, it is only a few inches high and unless a traveller were on the look-out and unusually observant, he might pass field after field of opium without noticing it. During February and March, the crops grow rapidly. Even then, however, a good many passers-by might not be attracted by the peculiarly indented opium leaf. Practically it is only in April that the poppies force themselves on the sight. "No one who has seen the sight in that month could either mistake or forget the scene. On account of that all-important month when the poppy blazes forth, it is rarely planted near to the main roads or in sight of the great rivers. Hence opium is no more seen by the ordinary traveller who does not try to find it than mission chapels are." Mere patches of opium are grown in the Siang and Tzu valleys of Hunan, but the only part of the province in which it is openly grown is the Yuen valley. In the unfrequented west on the valley, on the borders of the opium-growing and using Yunnan, and the Szechuan there has been for years no need for and no striving after secrecy. Throughout the prefectures of Yungsing and Shenchow there has been for years a good deal of land given up to the cultivation of the poppy. There never has, it is positively asserted, been a time when there was no opium to be got on the road; but at least those who wanted opium have recently had to look for it. It has not obtruded itself on all and sundry every "li" of the road and at every win and teashop. Yet when Sir Alexander Hosie went through the province, he put it on his black list and reported that less had been done in Hunan than in almost any of the provinces he had visited.

The cause of Hunan's defiance of the law is that though the officers of the last dynasty decreed that opium was not to be grown, they took no steps to enforce the decree and now that the dynasty has been overthrown, there is not yet any possibility of enforcing it. So, says the special correspondent, it came to pass that in last November, there was "a large amount of opium sown in the various counties that fill up the mountainous regions through which the Yuen river finds its devious stormy way." When in the winter, Deputy Lung was sent on a tour of inspection, he saw plants only a few inches high. The farmers were called and in reply to the deputy stated that no republican proclamation had been seen, that no other crop could then be sown and that to uproot the plants would mean ruin to the farmers. They made promises that further opium would not be grown, agreed to pay a special tax if permitted to cultivate the present crop. The other two deputies, less tactful than Mr. Lung, commenced to uproot the crops in the district they visited and persisting, were killed by the mob. Defiant Hunan, writes the *News'* correspondent, "if Peking, nay, if the Hunanese deputies treated Hunan as these two young deputies treated the farmers of Sipu, Hunan will be defiant." Recently a missionary returned from an excursion of over two hundred miles to Changsha, stated that his coolies were able to obtain opium all the way. According to the Opium Suppression Board, every such place for obtaining opium is illegal. There are now no permits for opium smoking and smoking, selling and planting are prohibited. But the happy state of things represented on paper has not been reached in actuality. However we learn from Chenchow, that proclamations have been issued throughout Hunan, not only prohibiting the sowing of poppy next month, but also commanding that "after the fourteenth day of the seventh month all smokers, old and young, are to give up the habit." In Yuinhsing strict adherence is to be paid to the prohibition laws and wholesale confiscations are recorded. But, adds a Chenchow correspondent, although little opium has been imported of late and the poorer classes and coolies have found it difficult to obtain the drug at any price, the medicine shops which sell pills for stopping the habit are doing a brisk business—for the pills themselves are opium or something more deleterious.

THE BALKANS. THE Balkan States have now replied to the representations of the Powers, and the sense of relief that followed upon the inaction of Bulgaria and Servia has given place to anxiety again. The note of confidence which appears in Servia's reply bodes but ill for peace. The Servians are the firebrands of the Balkans. Since they gained their independence in 1878, they have fought with Bulgaria, slain their king and hurled defiance at the great Empire of Austria itself. Altogether, considering its size and wealth, Servia has occupied a full share of attention in the last few years. And the same temperament which has led the Serbs into these previous displays of feeling, is now apparent in the tone of the answer to the Austro-Russian note. There may be, and there doubtless are, many Servians genuinely interested in the promised reforms in Macedonia; but it is unfortunate for Servia's credit that the recollection of a terrible national crime has not yet faded from people's minds. A few years ago Servia was not considered respectable in Europe; and it is doubtful if the stigma has yet been washed from her name. When, therefore, Servia protests that the Turks are not quick enough with their reforms and that the Powers are not insistent enough with their demands, other nations may be pardoned if they look in her conduct for some other motives than simple beneficence. Servia is out for territory, and there the danger lies.

No explanation has yet been given of Montenegro's precipitancy; but it is probable, as was all along feared, that the first spark has caused general, if slow, ignition; and in any case the initial success of the Montenegrin arms has been quite enough to rouse a state like Servia to emulation. So far as the strategy of the confederacy has been disclosed, Servia's plan of campaign includes a descent through Macedonia, along the railway and the Varda River, upon Salonika. Whether Servia hopes to stay there or not, she certainly desires to forestall Austrian ambitions and designs. But it is on this very question that Austria will have something to say. Whatever happens Austria will not allow herself to be baulked by the upstart principality now any more than four years ago, and though Austria does not want to penetrate further into the Balkans for the present, public feeling, not only in Austria but in Germany would be moved by a Slavonic occupation of the Ægean port. Salonika is said to be strongly defended; and if they keep the seas the Turks will be able to put up a strong resistance to landward attacks. The Servians will not fight long. Their resources are limited. Not only is money scarce but the actual munitions of war are wanting, and they will find it very difficult to replenish their stores. The full strength of the Servian Army is a little over 100,000 men; and the expense of keeping soldiers in the field during a winter campaign will probably be beyond Servia's power. However, war is full of surprises, and the Servians may both be better off and better organized for a campaign than is now believed. It may be added that the terms of the Servian Note to Turkey are evidently intended to force a conflict, and if we may accept, as true, the report cabled to us late last night, that a Turkish force had crossed the fourteen into servia, Turkey has once more shown herself willing to accept any challenges that the Balkan States may fling.

THE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. THE proceedings of the sixth annual conference of the All-India Sub-assistant Surgeons' Association has just been published and should be an interesting document to medical men in this country, as showing the keener interest now taken by professional subordinates in study and research subjects. There is, perhaps, little of interest to the general public to be found in the report, unless it is in the complaint that "the non-recognition of good work, great intelligence, and high culture is unique in this branch of the service." It is pointed out that in other branches of the public service "men are suitably advanced to higher ranks. A police inspector can reasonably hope to be a superintendent of police by dint of hard work. An overseer in the P. W. D. can hope to be an honorary assistant engineer. A man on Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 start in the Revenue Department can expect to reach the top of the ladder by his work. Several other instances can be quoted from other departments of Government Service, in which the appreciation of one's work and worth takes the tangible form of promotion to higher ranks. But in our class, once a man enters the service in a certain grade, he is to remain in the same, die in the same however much may be his ability and however much may be his sense of duty. Therefore it has been a just aspiration of men in our rank that this bar should be removed, and that they should be made eligible to enter into the ranks of assistant surgeons, just as in the same profession, assistant surgeons can hope to become civil surgeons." When all is said and done we think, assuming the truth of this, that members of the Association have a grievances. At present the starting pay of the grade is Rs. 30 per mensem, and as this is said to be quite inadequate considering the cost of living, "and the subsequent promotions under the present rules are so slow that decent pay is not obtainable before we have completed one-half of the service and the maximum pay of Rs. 100 will not be obtained by the majority of sub-assistant surgeons we do not think too much is asked for." The Association now propose to ask Government to increase the starting pay to Rs. 50 per mensem and to grade the service, so that after a period of twenty years' good service all sub-assistant surgeons will earn the maximum pay of Rs. 100. The men in question perform very useful medical services, and their request certainly appears not unreasonable.

LEPERS CURED IN BOMBAY. WE are glad to see that the benefits of the Nastia cure for Leprosy have been brought to Bombay. The treatment has been successfully used at the Eduljee Framjee Albless Leper Home in Trombay and the writers of the annual report of the institution are able to sequelise the completion of the 26th year of the Home's existence by the announcement that it has been possible to discharge patients as cured. The treatment has been taken up by Dr. Roschid, the medical superintendent, during the last two years and the cure has been complete in the case of two male lepers one of whom is a Eurasian. In a few other cases also good results have been obtained, marked by an increase of weight and an improvement in the general health of the sufferers, and also by a more or less pronounced retrogressions of the symptoms—a clear enough evidence that the prognosis of this fell disease, the report remarks, is not so gloomy as hitherto considered. Unfortunately, however, the Home has in this way been put to somewhat heavy expense which it has been ill able to bear. There has been no increase of subscriptions in order to meet the cost of the expensive drugs which are necessary. It cannot, therefore, be impressed too forcibly upon humanitarians in this city that if this great boon to Eastern populations, a cure for one of the most loathsome diseases of the Orient is to continue to exercise beneficent effect at this Home for lepers of all castes and communities, it is essential that more liberal financial support should be forthcoming. This is the more necessary on account of the serious increase which has occurred during the last two years in the number of inmates. This, which was formerly but 30, had grown at the time of the report to 42.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Maloja" with the outward mails of the 4th inst. left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

The railway wagon shortage is affecting seriously jute imports into Calcutta, and lakhs of maunds are being held up at various despatching stations in East Bengal.

A DARJEELING message says that there will be no meeting of the Bengal Executive Council for a fortnight when, probably, interesting matters concerning the legislation recently foreshadowed will come up for discussion.

Mr. GOUMENT, Chief Engineer in the United Provinces, will retire from the service towards the end of this month and Mr. W. G. Wood will succeed him, Mr. Goument is one of the most successful students of the Roorkee College and best known as a sanitary engineer expert in this country.

CAPTAIN C. ALLANSON, 6th Gurkha Rifles, Military Secretary to Lord Pentland, has arrived in Madras and will shortly proceed to Ootacamund. The Aides-de-Camp to the new Governor will be Captain J. A. Butchart, R. F. A., and Lieutenant R. Cavendish, M.V.O. Grenadier Guards, who are accompanying Lord and Lady Pentland to Madras, while Lieutenant A. C. Lampson, Cameron Highlanders, will join the staff as A.-D.-C. in December.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Recruits for Highland Regiments.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in maintaining the supply of recruits for Highland Regiments. After the South African War, it was found to be possible, as it always had been desirable, to exercise strict supervision over the recruiting for these corps to ensure that those only were enlisted who were of direct Scottish parentage, thus maintaining the distinctive nationality of the regiments. Unless things improve shortly, it is feared that it will become necessary to relax somewhat the existing rules; and the chances of improvement do not appear rosy. In fact there seems to be a strong probability that the difficulty will increase as time goes on. Canada is now to Scotland what America has been and still is to Ireland, and Canada is now making great efforts to attract immigration, and is offering facilities for men of the right sort which are proving every year more and more attractive, as those who have already gone out write of their success and urge their relations and friends to come and join them. Practically throughout the whole of the Highlands, the dearth of the agricultural labourer is being felt, and this is the class from which the bulk of our recruits are drawn. In the Lowlands, also, the same process is at work, but the effects are chiefly felt by the large manufacturing firms, whose skilled artizans are being attracted across the seas in ever-increasing numbers.

Recruiting for the Dominions, especially Canada, is being carried on by an organization, which is both complete and up-to-date in its methods, and aims at obtaining only the best and most suitable material for its purpose. One of the most successful of these methods, certainly so far as the agricultural classes are concerned, has been the touring caravan, moving from village to village and thoroughly equipped for its task. Sometimes it is the magic lantern with appropriate slides, sometimes the more ambitious cinematograph that brings before the rustic eye the scenes that the lecturer describes in simple but effective language. The entertainment is free, which ensures a large and appreciative audience in the evenings. The caravan is open for enquiries all day for those, who wish for more detailed information. In the course of conversation, the colonial representative succeeds in getting the information he requires about the place and its people, especially the latter, and it is not long before he has sized up the inhabitants and separated in his mind the likely from the unlikely ones. The former are encouraged, and assisted, if need be, with advances for passage and in other ways for the latter he has no use. There is no formal medical examination, but a doctor forms part of the staff of each caravan, and his opinion guides the final decision. He is never in evidence as a doctor, but he is a sympathetic listener, a raconteur above the average, and seldom fails to elicit the family history, medical included, for the past generation or two. Canada does not neglect to study eugenics, practically in the building up of a nation. Scotland and Wales have hitherto been the fields most exploited, but the "lecturers" have been quick to discern their opportunity in the discontent with which the "greatest boon of this or any other generation" has been received amongst the farmers and farm labourers in England, and to lay their plans accordingly. At present there is no perceptible effect on recruiting in England, but if Australia follows similar methods to obtain the 15,000,000 extra population that she is beginning to talk of as essential for her development, it is probable that recruiting will suffer throughout the kingdom, not perhaps so much in numbers as in quality, and this is what we can least afford to lose.

ARMY AND EMIGRATION.

Essentially there is not, or ought not to be, any antagonism between recruiting for the army and emigration to our overseas dominions. In practice, unfortunately, we find there is. The man who has put in his first term of service with the colours should be much better value as an immigrant than he would have been before he enlisted, and the reservist is equally an Imperial asset, whether his domicile be in Canada, Australia, or England. This is already partially recognised by some of the colonial Governments, who offer special facilities in the case of men of good character who wish to come out to settle, especially if, in addition to their military training, they have special qualifications in some particular line. And it is just in the special qualifications that the difficulty lies. Out of all the men who annually pass into the Reserve very few have kept up what skill or knowledge they had acquired in any craft before enlistment. Fewer still have improved that skill or added to that knowledge, and an infinitesimal number have started de novo and acquired even the rudiments of some handicraft to enable them to compete for employment, when their service with the colours has expired. That this is so, is not entirely the fault of the authorities, high or low. The War Office have recognised the value that technical training would be to the time-expired soldier seeking employment, in most regiments facilities are given to those men who desire to provide themselves with a means of livelihood, when the ration bugle has ceased to sound for them, and their officers generally rub in the advantages to be gained by the useful employment of their leisure hours. But the results are to say the least disappointing, especially in the home battallions. There are difficulties, climatic and otherwise, abroad, which must be recognised as existing, though not inseparable, but when tackled these would mostly disappear though involving rather more expense than is necessary at home.

A QUESTION OF EXPENSE.

Unfortunately it is the expense, which has prevented the War Office from assisting more largely than it has hitherto been able to do. This year a rather larger grant has been obtained, but even that is so paltry that it cannot be said to suffice even for experimental purposes. It seems strange that under a Government so keen apparently on providing educational and other advantages at State expense for the proletariat, it is so difficult to obtain the funds necessary for such an obviously beneficial application of technical education. However, the fact remains, that beyond encouragement by memo, and the smallest amount of financial assistance corps receive little help from above in their efforts to render the time-expired soldier more fitted to hold his own in the struggle for existence which begins for him as soon as he leaves the colours for civil life. On the other hand, from the reports received from regiments, it seems, that the soldier himself is by no means keen to avail himself even of the facilities that do exist. Whilst he is serving he does not look forward or take thought for the future, and it is only when he is "down on his uppers" and searching in vain for employment, that he thinks with regret of the opportunities he has missed. I have seen many such men the last few months: men with excellent characters, but unfitted for anything but unskilled labour, roaming the country unemployed, when there are to my knowledge half a dozen places round in as many miles where a groom-gardener, who was willing to be taught chauffeuring, would be snapped up at once, if he had the discharge papers that these men showed me. Of unskilled labour there is enough and to spare, and the time-expired man with only this to offer in the market stands a poor chance. Many of your readers will doubtless have seen Colonel H. L. Pelkington's small book on "Land Settlement for Soldiers," or at least read the many kindly references made to it by the Press, and will be interested to learn that the schemes therein outlined are likely soon to take form. The Soldiers' Land Settlement Association has been formed with the object of establishing training farms for time-expired soldiers, both in this country and in the Dominions with a view to their becoming agriculturists and taking up land over sea. Field-Marshal Lord Methuen is President of the Association, and amongst those assisting and taking an interest in its formation are Lord Grenfell, Sir Horace Plunkett, Sir Richard Solomon, High Commissioner for South Africa, Sir Newton Moore, Agent General for Wetern Australia, and Mr. St. Loe Strachey. Lord Avebury is acting as Honorary Treasurer.

TRAINING FOR COLONIES.

The aim is to train the men on a farm colony in England, so that when they go to the overseas Dominions, they will be fitted for something better than the position of a mere agricultural labourer, and will be capable of farming on their own account. Once started it is calculated that the scheme will be self-supporting, and the employment of the men during training should be sufficiently remunerative to the individual to put him in a good position financially for his start in his new surroundings. In other words, whilst he is acquiring the technical knowledge necessary to start on his own, he is also accumulating the capital to turn his newly acquired knowledge to the best account. The Governments of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have been approached and are favourably inclined to the objects of the Association, and as soon as the arrangements for the first part of the scheme, the home training farm are complete, definite terms as regards grants of land and assisted passages will be formulated and published. The progress of the experiment will be watched with interest by all who have the good of the British soldier at heart; if it be carried to a successful issue, it will, in addition to its immediate object, tend to become a powerful influence towards Imperial Unity in the future. One thing, I think, is certain, the scheme will not fail for want of applicants for training. The need of some form of technical training may not appeal to the British soldier whilst he is serving. He may think that he has quite enough to do with his military training and his daily round of duty. But a very short time after leaving Gosport, and searching in vain for employment, he realizes, what he failed to grasp before, the difficulty of obtaining employment with nothing but unskilled labour to offer. The probabilities are, therefore, that the number of applicants will exceed the limits of the accommodation provided under the scheme, at all events in its earlier stages.

NAVAL NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

It is stated that the cruiser "Hyacinth"—so well known on the East Indies Station—will relieve her sister cruiser "Hermes," flagship of the Cape of Good Hope Squadron next year when the commission of the latter expires. Apparently the mission of these three sister cruisers, "Hermes," "Hyacinth" and "Highflyer" (flagship of the East Indies Squadron) is to meander about Cape and Indian waters until the knacker gets them. Then the Admiralty may send decent ships to carry the flags of the Commanders-in-Chief of these waters.

Mr. R. Down, artificer engineer, has been appointed to the sloop "Espiegle to fill a vacancy in her complement.

Early in the New Year the two years' commission of the "Highflyer," flagship of the Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander E. Bethell, K. C. M. G., commanding the East Indies Squadron, will expire. The "Highflyer" was completed to full crew at Chatham on the 21st February, 1911, for her present commision, and in all probability she will again re-hoist the flag for another spell of service.

Admiral Sir Alfred L. Winslow, K. C. B., C. M. G, C. V. O., who has just been promoted to that rank, has commanded the China Squadron since January, 1910, so that he would in any case complete his term as Commander-in-Chief in the Far East in the course of a few months. Sir Alfred entered the navy in 1865, was promoted captain in 1892, rear admiral in 1905 and vice admiral in 1908. He commanded the "Helicon" during the Egyptian War, 1882, was at the battle of Telel Kebir (medal with clasp), commanded the "Ophir" and the escorting Sultan of Vitu, 1890 (medal with clasp), commanded the "Ophir" and the escorting squadron touring the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York—their present Majesties—to the Colonies in 1901, and was Sea Lord of the Admiralty in 1907.

Engineer Lieutenant Edmund Wyles has been appointed to the sloop "Philomel" East Indies Squadron.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says:—There have been many suggestions in the London papers that Sir O'Moore Creagh, the present Commander-in-Chief in India, would not serve out his full term of the five years' appointment. There has been no foundation for these assertions, but it is equally true that there is no question of his receiving an extension. The Selection Board will shortly select his successor, and it is commonly believed in the army that the four names before the Board for this appointment will be Sir Ian Hamilton, Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Sir James Willcocks and Sir Douglas Haig. It may be pointed out that in the matter of the Indian appointment it is customary to give the office to the British service and the Indian army in strict rotation. The present Commander-in-Chief is an Indian cavalryman. As far as the general military merits of the four officers named are concerned there is perhaps not very much to choose between them. Sir James Willcocks has the advantage of an unrivalled knowledge of Indian soldiering and of having conducted a successful Indian frontier campaign. He has not, perhaps, the same personal backing in the Army Council as the others, but in all probability he will be the next Commander-in-Chief in India, as Sir Ian Hamilton is usefully employed in the Overseas Inspector Generalship, Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has not the health which he once had, and Sir Douglas Haig would be loth to relinquish half of the period of his command at Aldershot.

H. H. THE NIZAM.

H. H. the Nizam left Bombay for Ajmere by a special train on Sunday night.

MONTENEGRIN VICTORY

TURKS DEFEATED AFTER DESPERATE AND COSTLY RESISTANCE.

CONFEDERACY STATES FORMULATE THEIR DEMANDS

AUTONOMY, A CHRISTIAN GOVERNOR AND FREE EDUCATION.

TURKISH TROOPS CROSS SERVIAN FRONTIER

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Preliminary skirmishing is costing the Montenegrins heavily. There are already 370 wounded in hospital at Podgoritza, and more are constantly arriving.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.

It is stated here that the Montenegrins are encountering much resistance and are losing heavily. The advance on the west side of Lake Scutari has been checked, but fighting is still proceeding around Tuzi and Krania, being visible from Scutari.

The Montenegrins burned Krania, and several children perished in the flames.

The German Ambassador has offered part of the Embassy for use as a hospital in the event of war.

PODGORITZA, Oct. 14.

A despatch from General Nukotitch says that the Montenegrins occupied a hill near Gusinje yesterday. The Turks resisted desperately and suffered heavy losses.

The Montenegrins captured two positions commanding Gusinge, taking four machine guns, many rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Up to the present the Montenegrin casualties are 256 killed and 800 wounded.

CONFEDERACY'S DEMANDS.

Long List of Notable Reforms.

ATHENS, Oct. 14.

The Greek Note to Turkey was handed to the Turkish Legation last night.

SOFIA, Oct. 14.

Bulgaria's reply to the representations of the Powers was presented last night.

BELGRADE, Oct. 14.

The reply to the Austro-Russian Note was presented last night. The reply regrets Servia's inability to comply with the desire of the Powers, as the Note does not contain sufficient guarantee of the execution of the proposed reforms.

A copy was appended to the reply of a Note handed to the Turkish Minister an hour earlier, demanding the introduction of reforms in Macedonia, in the spirit of Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin, under the control of the Powers and the Balkan States and, as a pledge of assent, the immediate demobilisation of the Turkish Army.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Notes presented to the Austrian, Russian and Turkish representatives at Athens and Sofia are identical with those presented to the representatives of those countries at Belgrade. They specify the reforms demanded in great detail, and demand an undertaking that the reforms will be introduced within six months.

A Note to the Powers thanks the latter for their interest, but after recalling the numerous promises of Turkey, as recorded in international documents, says the allied States are anxious to obtain more definite results than hitherto, and have decided to address Turkey direct.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Later.

It is not believed that the replies of Turkey and the Confederacy to the Powers will affect the situation. A struggle continues to be regarded as inevitable.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Notes of the Balkan States to Turkey demand:—

Autonomy for Macedonia, under a Belgian or Swiss Governor-General;

An Electivetive Provincial Council;

Creation of a gendarmery and militia, and the establishment of free education.

TURKEY'S REPLY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

A message to the *Daily Chronicle* from Constantinople states that the Government's reply to the Powers has been drafted, and that it reiterates Turkey's readiness to apply reforms. It declines, however, to give guarantees, which action would be inconsistent with Turkey's national dignity.

The Note adds that Turkey cannot give her attention to internal reforms, while the sword is pointed at her throat.

The Note is tantamount to the rejection of foreign interference.

Later.

The reply of the Porte to the Embassies was handed to the Austrian Ambassador this morning. While expressing thanks for the friendly interest in the situation on behalf of peace, the reply says that the Porte is determined to carry out reforms, but cannot tolerate any foreign interference.

DECISIVE TURKISH MOVE.

Troops Cross Frontier and Attack Servians.

BELGRADE, Oct. 14.

It is officially stated here that the Turks crossed the frontier near Ristovatz at five o'clock this morning, and attacked the Servians.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Reuter learns that the British, French and Russian Consuls at Smyrna are proceeding to Samos to draw up a constitution of an organic character for the principality. Greece would interpret this action as interference calculated to deprive her of advantages resulting from the superiority of the Greek fleet in the event of war.

ATHENS, Oct. 13.

Greek mobilization is now practically completed. It is expected that 170,000 men will take the field.

ATHENS, Oct. 14.

The Government instructed the Greek Minister at Constantinople, to-day, to demand the release of Greek ships and an indemnity for their owners within twenty-four hours,

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Big banks twice intervened yesterday on the Berlin Bourse to arrest selling due to panic. The German newspapers are very pessimistic with regard to the localisation of the war.

Similar conditions prevail on the St. Petersburg Bourse where the bankers have vainly attempted to maintain prices.

BELGRADE, Oct. 13.

The Government has telegraphed to the Italian and Russian Governments asking them to detain volunteers who are not at present needed.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR CRETE.

MALTA, Oct. 13.

The second battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Crete.

LONDON MOSLEM PROTEST.

LONDON, Later.

The All-India Moslem League in London has passed a resolution making an emphatic protest against the policy and tactics of the Balkan Committee which, besides embarrassing the British Government in its desire to hold the balance evenly, is certain to encourage and inflame racial and religious bitterness.

The League declares that encouragement of irresponsible enthusiasts is largely responsible for the present war.

In view of the loyalty of Britannic Mussulmans, and the indentity of interests between the two principal Mussulman empires and the great, though forgotten, services rendered by Turks during the Indian Mutiny, the League strongly deprecates the ill-will shown towards Turkey by a section of the British Press, which but adds to the prevailing resentment of Mussulmans at what is regarded as the injustice and intolerance of Europe.

SOCIALISTS AND MONTENEGRO.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 13.

The International Socialist Bureau protests against the armed violence in the Balkans and vehemently denounces the hyprocrisy of the Powers in posing as protectors of the Balkans while permitting the Montenegrin raids.

THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

Addressing the War Committee of the Austrian Delegation, Admiral Montecuccoli, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Marine, announced that a vote and a programme would be submitted in due course for the construction of an additional Naval Division to replace the "Monarch" class.

TURKEY AND ITALY.

Promising Report from Berlin.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

It is stated that Italy has notified Turkey that unless peace negotiations are concluded to-morrow evening, she will withdraw the Italian delegates.

BERLIN, Oct. 14.

The Deutsche Bank is iuformed that the difficulties in the matter of arranging peace between Italy and Turkey have been overcome.

IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

Under instructions from the War Office, all commands in India have been informed that military officers are prohibited from taking leave to the Balkan States and Greece. Officers already there on leave are to be ordered to leave those parts.

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

At a Mahomedan mass meeting in Karachi held to show and demonstrate the sympathy of Moslems with Turkey in its war in the Balkans, a little girl jumped up amidst the crowd and offered her nolden nose ring to the Red Crescent Fund. On this an extraordinary outburst of enthusiasm followed during which many Moslem ladies offered all their jewels amidst remarkable demonstration, and resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically passed to the following effect:

"That Turkey be urged not to make a hurried and discreditable peace with Italy as such a disgraceful peace would alienate the feelings of the whole Muslim world from the Khalifate; That the British nation be summoned to remember Lord Beaconfield's policy towards the Sultan who is the spiritual lord of all Moslems in India and be beseeched to give Turkey a chance to fulfil her undoubtedly genuine and earnest intentions of self-reformation.

"Also that Britain be appealed to deliver the struggling Persian nation from the grip of Russia."

ACCIDENT TO P. & O. BOAT.

Indian Mail Steamer in Collision.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

As the P. and O. steamer "Arabia" was leaving the Thames, on Saturday night for Bombay, she collided with the Liverpool steamer "Powerful" off the Nore.

The "Arabia" was holed forward, above the waterline, and returned to Southend.

It is reported that one man was killed. The "Powerful" proceeded on her journey.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Barry Retains the World's Title.

A TRIPLE CROWN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 14.

In the world's sculling championship, to-day, rowed between Putney and Mortlake, Barry beat Durnan, of Canada, by two lengths.

Time, 22 min. 31 secs.

The contest also included the English championship, which was thus won by Barry for the third time in succession. He therefore wins the *Sportsman* Cup outright.

NEW YORK SCANDALS.

Becker Alleged to have Ordered Rosenthal's Murder.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

In the trial of Police-Lieutenant Becker, in connection with the murder of the gambler, Rosenthal, Rose, Becker's alleged agent and "graft" collector, gave evidence to the effect that Becker insisted on having Rosenthal murdered.

At his instruction Rose saw Big Jack Zelig, who was recently murdered, and who was then in prison, and arranged for some of his gang to do the job. Becker, he said promised them immunity so far as the police were concerned, but threatened them with arrest on trumped-up charges if they refused. Rose described the arrangements and circumstances of the murder in great detail.

MINE DISASTER.

Fatal Fire in an Australian Pit.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 13.

A fire has occurred in the North Lyall mine at the 700 feet level and ninety men are entombed. One body has been recovered, but it is unrecognisable.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Four men have been rescued from the North Lyell Mine in Tasmania. It is believed that the rest of the entombed men are safe.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 13.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Maloja" left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. with the outward mails of the 4th instant.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 14.

Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General, has returned from investigating the incident of the burning of chests of Indian opium. It is understood that the whole opium question is being referred to Peking.

Anking is being placarded with a proclamation threatening opium-growers with death; nevertheless, reports from trustworthy sources state that opium is being extensively cultivated in Northern Anhui.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The death is announced of the Very Rev. George Kitchin, Dean of Durham.

THE CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Irish Marine, the Cesarewitch favourite, which has gone lame, Tara and Admiral Togo III have been scratched.

SAVARA HILLMEN'S TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARLAKIMEDI, Oct. 14.

Some of the Savaras in the Jerangi hill-fort of Parlakimedi Agency have been giving little trouble to Mr. G. H. Welchman, special Forest Officer and his men who are now engaged in demarcating the reserves in Maliahs. On information received here that about a hundred of them had gathered with bows and arrows and removed the flags planted for demarcation and resented any further action by the Forest Officer, the local Sub-Magistrate has come to the hills with a Sub-Inspector of Police and a posse of constable to watch the situation and avert a riot which is apprehended,

The Collector, Mr. MacMichael, arrived here yesterday and discussed the situation with some Savaras who came in to submit their grievances. He left for Jerangi this morning to settle the difficulty. A reserve force has arrived from Chatrapur to move to the hills in case there is any need for their services.

SUSPECTED SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 14.

Acting Bombardier Coleman, of 62nd Company, R. C. A., was found dead in his bed on Saturday night in Syrian Fort by Corporal Booker who shared with him a small room just inside the Fort. There were no marks of violence, but a bottle supposed to contain cyanide of potassium was found outside the room by one of the deceased's comrades. Syanide of potassium was found in the stomach at the hospital.

THE SERVICES COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The Royal Warrant regarding the Public Service Commission has been received in India by the last mail. The details of the scope of the enquiry and arrangements for co-optive members will be settled by the Commission in consultation with the Government of India.

Mr. Fawcett, Acting Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, on relief by Mr. Hayward has been transferred to Poona as District and Sessions Judge.

TIBET AGAIN.

Another Outbreak Occurs near Lhasa.

A REJECTED AMBAN.?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALIMPONG, Oct. 14.

It is reported that shortly after the Chinese soldiers left Lhasa, the Tibetans attacked the Chinese guards at Tengayling Monastery. The fighting lasted for two days. The Tibetans lost 118 men. The Chinese loss is not known.

It is also rumoured that the Nepalese Resident in Tibet was made a prisoner by the Chinese, as he was suspected of threachery and of conniving with the Tibetans to break the recent agreement.

The Dalai Lama has sent an army towards the Chinese frontiers.

The Special Chinese correspondent at Kalimpong says that the Tibetan authorities have refused to recognise the new Amban, Lieut.-General Chung, and it is feared he will have to vacate his post.

The Tibetans have erected barriers all round the Amban's yamen, thus cutting off communications and supplies. The strength of the Tibetan forces is estimated at 3,000, exclusive of innumerable militant lamas, and it is said that the Tibetans have come back on their word and that the second siege of Lhasa is expected next month.

Further private information from Lhasa says that the Tibetans have renewed hostilities and set fire to the walled Chinese outpost at Tsafpse. The Tibetans are also reported to have driven out all the Chinese at Lhasa and taken the life of the Chinese President and then forged the seal of the Amban on documents, telling the advance guard in the Kam country to retreat to Chamdo.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

State Functions in Kashmir State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, Oct. 14.

On Saturday October 12th, shortly after 10 a.m., His Excellency received a formal visit from His Highness at the residency. On the conclusion of the usual ceremonies His Hignss returned to the Palace. At 11 45 His Excellency paid the return visit.

In the afternoon a garden party was held in the grounds of the Residency. In the evening Their Excellencies attended a state banquet at the Palace. This was followed by an investiture ceremony, after which there was a display of fire-works and illuminations on the river below.

Their Excellencies returned to the Residency by motor.

SELLING MARWARI GIRLS

Accused Convicted and Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

The trial of the four Makranis who were committed to the Sessions Court at Hyderabad (Sind) on a charge of selling Marwari girls to certain Zemindars in Matiali has resulted in the conviction of the accused who have been sentenced to undergo seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

CHOLERA IN MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 14.

Regarding the recent cholera epidemic in Mandalay the Health Officer, in the course of his report, states that six proved fatal of the eleven attacks occurred. One death and three attacks took place amongst Burmans, the rest among Europenas. He attributes the infection to a bhistee who carried water to infected houses from a well which had been recently hankinised by the Municipality and had received fresh infection. The report concludes:—"As a rule watermen in Mandaly keep in their living rooms their buckets and empty kerosine oil tins in which they supply water to their customers. This is a highly dangerous practice since a mild attack of cholera among watermen may escape detection and mean the spreading of the diesase by means of infected buckets or kerosine tins amongst their customers as appears to have happened in the outbreak. The Health Department is powerless to prevent this unless men are made to take out license and thus brought under the supervision of the Health Officer. The Mandalay public will always run great risk of severe outbreaks unless the above suggestion is put into practice."

PUNJAB CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

Although rain has not yet fallen in the northern and eastern districts of the Punjab and the western portions of the United Provinces where the late monsoon showers would have been very welcome, the crops on the whole are doing fairly well and the prospects are generally good. Five to seven thousand maunds of produce have been arriving daily in Karachi for some time past.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

With a fair volume of business passing at last prices, jute shares ruled firm, while in the jute market there was nothing doing. The gunny market was also very quiet.

BANK DEFRAUDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

The Calcutta police are making enquiries in a case which has resulted in the loss of Rs. 40,000 to the National Bank of India. This morning the police arrested, on suspicion, S. M. Mullik, a clerk in the bank. This man is also the proprietor of a chemist's shop at Hughly and it is alleged used to medicinal good indent from Europe through the National Bank. It is also alleged that he used to write the word "paid" against each entry of a draft with which he was interested and thus obtained delivery of the bills of lading. His house being searched a draft for £ 65 was found.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Conference at Bangalore of Mysore Societies.

OFFICIAL SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 14.

The second conference of Co-operative Societies in Mysore was opened at the Runga Charlu Memorial Hall this afternoon by the Yuvaraj in the presence of about 400 delegates from all over the province and practically all the officers of State at present at the capital for the Dusserah celebrations, including Mr. T. Ananda Row, the Dewan, and Mr. Campbell, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah. In declaring the conference open for business the Yuvaraj remarked that the deliberations of last year's conference were a great success and led to wider and better understanding of the objects and principles of co-operation. As a result the movement has made remarkable progress during the past year. The number of societies rose from 111 to 217, membership increased from ten to fourteen thousand, capital from four to eight lakhs and the volume of business from 21 to 36 lakhs. In rural areas, however, the operations of the Societies extended to but 1,500 villages out of a possible 16,000.

"Your deliberations", said the Yuvaraj in conclusion, "have my fullest sympathy and interest, calculated as they are to promote the material and moral welfare of a section of the population."

Mr. M. V. Nunjundiah, the First Councillor and officiating Chief Judge of Mysore, who is president of the conference, then delivered an exhaustive address covering such ground as production and distribution, the influence of credit, security and liability, etc., and remarked in conclusion "I believe the movement is destined to play a very important and beneficent part in the industrial revival of the country to which we are all so eagerly looking forward. The Government officers and the equally important body of voluntary workers associated with them are, in my view, merely its apostles and advisers of people for whose ultimate good it is intended and who alone by assimilating the teaching and applying it in practice throughout the length and breadth of the land can make it an ultimate success. It is with this faith that I bid all those who are engaged in the work put their heart and soul into it and push it forward carrying as their motto the divine precept of practical wisdom 'Ours the right to work, it is for the Lord to decide success'".

The business of the conference was then preceeded with several papers on co-operative subjects being read berore an adjournment was made till 12-30 to-morrow.

THE BAPTISTS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 14.

Extensive plans are in preparation here for the coming centenial year of the Baptist Mission in this province. Nothing definite so far has been settled, but the central feature of the celebration will be the Fudson centenial tours. In 1813, Adonsram Fudson began his long and memorable missionary service in Burma. Of the two tours, one will start from San Francisco in August, visiting the principal missionary stations such as Japan, Shanghai, Swatow, Maulia, etc, and those in Burma. Four meetings will be held and delegates throughout India and Burma are expected to attend. Then will follow tours in the province, typical stations being visited. Next a tour in two sections will be made to Assam, Northern and Southern India and Madras.

The whole party proceeding finally by way of the Mediterranean homeward. The second tour will start in November from Boston, arriving in time to take part in the meetings here. From Rangoon the members of the second tour will sail direct home.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

A drainage scheme is now before the Bengal Government for approval for the sanitation of the Manecktola Municipality covering three and a half square miles to the east of the Calcutta. The cost will be eighteen lakhs, and the area will provide space for the Improvement Trustees' development.

BANGALORE FORGERY CHARGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 14.

Mr. Richards has passed orders in the case in which Mr. Eyles, late Secretary of the Bowring Institute, charged Mr. E. Meyer, late of the Secretariat Department, Simla, and acting President of the Institute, with forgery in connection with the annual report. The Magistrate discharged the accused on the ground that no offence had been committed.

HEAVY FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

Heavy floods are reported from Manipur and a sudden rise of the Imphal river threatens to inundate the Raja's palace.

A CLEVER FORGERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 14.

A forged note for Rs. 1,000, which was presented by two coolies at the instance of a Chinaman to the Bank of Bengal in Rangoon on Saturday last, has been made over to the police. The note proved to be a duplicate of one of the notes in the Henderson trial, and is an excellent forgery.

FRONTIER SURVEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The officers told off for survey work on the North-Eastern frontier will be the same as last year. Captain Trenchard and Lieut. Oakes will be with the Abor party, and Lieut. Morshead with the Mishmi party.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator; keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

THE MYSORE DUSSERAH.

Industrial Exhibition Opened by the Yuvaraj.

A WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 14.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore this afternoon opened the sixth annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition in brilliant weather. The attends attendance at the ceremony included the Dewan and all State officials present in the capital for the Dusserah. Mr. Krumbizel, president of the Exhibition Committee, in welcoming the Yuvaraj said that the Exhibition showed material progress all along the line and was a substantial advance on its predecessors proving its soundness from a business standpoint. It is not only in increased numbers of exhibitors and exhibit that this year's progress is manifest, but also as to the greater range of exhibits, higher quality and wider interest which are noticeable features in most of the departments, especially in machinery, electricity, irrigation and silk industry.

The newly organised women's section was to be particularly welcomed under the active and sympathetic guidance of the third Princess of Mysore as its president.

In declaring the Exhibition open the Yuvaraj said that he was delighted to find that the Exhibition had become a permanent feature fo the Dusserah season. He thought it was a matter for congratulation that a woman's section had been added this year and he hoped that the educative value of the show would steadily increase.

The Exhibition was immediately thrown open to the public and was very largely visited till a late hour of the evening.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

Colonel W. A. Thompson, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, Lahore Division, has been permitted to reside out of India from the 6th of November next.

Major E. Saulez, 108th Infantry, is permitted to retire from the 4th of October, 1912.

Major-General Davison, Commanding the Nasirabad Brigade, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months.

Captain H. Hill, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is appointed Brigade-Major, Jullunder Brigade, from the 1st of October.

Major A. W. Peck, 22nd Cavalry, is appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Kohat Brigade.

Captain Sprague, Royal Irish Rifles, is appointed Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, Aden Brigade, vice Captain Ingham, Royal Garrison Artillery, vacated.

An exchange has been approved between Captain F. G. Swayne, East Yorkshire Regiment, and Captain Maxwell, 35th Sikhs. Captain Swayne has been posted to the 35th Sikhs.

APPOINTMENTS.

26th Lt. Cavalry.—Captain J. S. Mowat, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem, vice Captain E. L. Popham, seconded.

Lieut. A. H. S. Wheatley, 6th Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer.

Captain J. M. Colchester-Wemyss, 1st Bn. Royal Scotts, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Darjeeling, vice Major R. Heinemann vacated.

Lt.-Colonel P. C. Palin, 14th Sikhs, has been appointed Commandant of the 15th Sikhs, vice Colonel W. A. Oswald vacated.

Major A. C. McCrea, 2nd-in-Command of the 37th Dogras, has been appointed Commandant, vice Colonel J. A. H. Woodward vacated.

Major J. Hill, D. S. O., and Major J. R. L. Gordon, 15th Sikhs, to officiate as Commandant, and 2nd-in-Command respectively.

Captain C. H. G. Black, 34th Poona Horse, (seconded), has been appointed pro tem. Squadon Commander and to remain seconded.

Captain B. H. Alderson, to be Squadron Commander pro tem, vice Major W. F. Newnham retired.

Major P. T. C. Baird, The Cameron Highlanders, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion on promotion.

2nd-Lieutenants R. A. N. Lowther and G. A. Quayle, the Leicestershire Regiment, have been posted to the 2nd Battalion on first appointment.

Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Burnside, R.A.M.C., has been appointed to command the Station Hospital at Secunderabad.

Major B. F. Wingate, R. A. M. C., has been appointed to command the Station Hospital at Bellary.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant J. McD. Patrick, 2nd Bn. Cameron Highlanders, has been posted to the 3rd Reserve Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, on promotion and ordered to proceed home to join his unit.

Major A. F. Thomason, Supply and Transport Corps, has been transferred from Quetta to Mhow.

Captain E. L. Harkness, Supply and Transport Corps, will on return to India, from leave on Medical Certificate, about 12th April, 1913, be posted to Rawalpindi.

Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Bell, Supply and Transpor Corps, will on return from leave ex-India about 17th November, 1912, be posted to Quetta.

Captain G. T. B. Hext, Supply and Transport Corps, has been transferred from 8th (Lucknow) Division to Quetta.

Captain C. H. Standbridge, 117th Mahrattas, has been appointed to officiate Adjutant and Lieutenant C. A. Pogson to officiate as Quartermaster.

Captain W. H. D. Wilson, 1st Brahmans, has been appointed to officiate as Station Staff Officer 1st Class, Secunderabad.

Captain R. C. Matthews, Army Veterinary Corps, has been ordered to take over charge of the Station Veterinary Hospital at Nasirabad, vice Captain R. Porteous, A. V. Corps, transferred to Jhansi.

The under mentioned officers have been ordered for transfer as under with effect from 20th October, 1912:—

2nd-Lieut. A. C. Hancocks, from 10th Battery, R. F. A. Secunderabad, to 90th Battery R. F. A., Nowshera.

Lieut. W. M. M. O'D. Welsh, from No. 10 Ammunition Column, Bangalore, to 10th Battery R. F. A., Secunderabad.

Lieut. T. W. E. Davies from No. 3 Ammunition Column, Lahore, to No. 10 Ammunition Column, Bangalore.

The undermentioned Medical Officers have been detailed to proceed from Aden to England on the "Rewa" on 15th October, 1912:—Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Brown, Royal Army Medical Corps; Major R. L. Argles, Royal Army Medical Corps; Captain J. W. L. Scott, Royal Army Medical Corps; and Lieut.-Col. H. E. Monck-Mason, Indian Army, has been permitted to reside out of India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—Major E. Codrington, 120th Infantry, for 1 year, ex-India; Captain W. S. Dayrell, Station Staff Officer, Secunderabad, for 1 year, ex-India; Lieut. R. G. Tottenham, 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, for 9 months, ex-India; Major E. F. Hood, 7th Rajputs, for 1 year, ex-India; Captain D. N. J. Clabby, Poona Volunteer Rifles, extension for 6 months, from 15th October, 1912; Major-General K. S. Davison, C. B., Commanding Nasirabad Brigade, for 6 months, ex-India; Captain M. P. Leahy, R. A. M. C., for 6 months, ex-India; Major J. E. F. Dyer, 7th Dragoon Guards, for 25 days, in India, on Medical Certificate; Captain M. E. Lindsay, 7th Dragoon Guards, for 9 months, ex-India; Captain H. C. F. Bell, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, for 1 year, ex-India; Captain H. O Walden, Military Works Services, for 6 months in India, on Medical Certificate; and Captain C. H. Kirkpatrick, Bombay Miscellaneous List, to 10th February, 1914, in India, pending retirement.

TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Prospects of a Lean Year.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Oct. 1.

Mr. Deakin, speaking at Ballarat at a meeting of the Women's National League, said the Federal Labor Government did not seem to be very decided whether they were on their way or had lost their way. The then Opposition, after loudly objecting to the new per capital agreement proposed by his (Mr. Deakin's) Government, had actually adopted the agreement for a term of 10 years. Owing to the cessation of the Braddon section just before Mr. Fisher came into power, the Labor Government found themselves with no less than 14 1-2 millions to spend in three years over and above what they would have had under the operation of the Braddon section. In other words, this Labor Government had for their three years term 14 1-2 millions, which their predecessors would have had to pay to the States. That was the key to the Labour Party's flourishing finance. Yet, with all this money the Government were, on their own showing £1,000,000 short of the wherewithal to meet their engagements, for naval purposes within the next 12 months. The changing financial circumstances of the time went to show that the price of money was rising, and it would be harder to borrow in future than it was now. Borrowers, moreover, would get less for their money. The Government had not lifted a single finger to deal with the borrowing question as it affected the States. This year 11 millions of State debts would fall due, and within the next four years 45 millions. Those debts would in all probability be met by further borrowings. The Fisher Government, who were the only Federal Government that had had power to deal with the question and save the States at least something, had virtually washed their hands of the matter. Not a word did the Government say about the millions falling due year after year. There were at present six borrowers in Australia and there was going to be a seventh. The Commonwealth, having failed to meet all its engagements out of revenue would have to borrow. The Government had as a matter of fact not disguised their intention. It was very unfortunate that this should be the outlook, when exports had for the first time fallen below imports, when gold was leaving the country, when money was becoming dearer, and when taxation was increasing. So far as anyone could tell the Government had done nothing, were doing nothing, and intended doing nothing to meet the case. He referred to the large proportion of revenue duties in the present tariff. These duties were mainly paid by the toiling masses, whose champion Mr. Fisher was supposed to be. The creation of a Federal Savings Bank to compete with the Savings Banks of the States was a wanton invasion of a field which should have been reserved for the States. And this was what they spoke of as Commonwealth finance. He had in his mind a list of half a dozen instances of maladministration or costly mistakes or coercive action all of which had occurred during the present session and the session was only half over. He condemned the abolition of the postal vote especially for the hardship it would inflict on women. While removing the vote from women the Government had taken tender care of other classes such as sailors, shearers, and wandering landsmen. The absent voters' provision was liable to grave abuse and to more serious manipulation than ever the postal vote could be.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

There can be little doubt that Australia, in common with other countries of the world, is about to enter upon a period of financial stringency, the outcome of which may be disastrous if proper caredis not immediately exercised. Readers of our inter-State telegrams must have observed recently several indications that the public financial authorities, with their hands full of vast schemes for outlay on railways, waterworks, harbour improvements, &c., are at last awakening to the realities of the financial situation. Even the most happy-go-lucky Treasurers begin to perceive that there may be trouble ahead. In Western Australia it has been considered desirable to utter an official warning against persistent claims involving further loans. The expansionist policy still booms in New South Wales and Queensland, but the important question as to whence all the money is to come compels attention from even the most frivolous and thoughtless of politicians, if they happen to be clothed with any sort of responsibility for the safety of public finance. To the States it is a matter of no light significance that in the Commonwealth a new and voracious rival for money and credit is appearing on the scene. Not content with severely entrenching on State revenues by repealing the Braddon clause of the Constitution, imposing a heavy tax on large estates which closes up a possible source of State income which could have been utilised if financial necessities became exigent, and "raising the wind" by means of a note issue which has the incidental effect of driving gold from the country, the Commonwealth is now competing with the States for the opportunity to borrow the savings of the people. And this financial rivalry must continue to develop, for only by using accumulated trust funds is the Federation even now able to pay its way, and its career as a great spender on developmental public works is just beginning. If Commonwealth extravagance on administration, the Federal capital, and similar luxuries, should be matched by recklessness in State expenditure, there must come a day of reckoning and repentance. Unless Governments are prepared to issue their I.O.U's on practically any terms, the dearness of money ought now to be applying an automatic check. Private enterprise feels the pinch. Rates on first-class mortgages are rapidly rising, the banks are restricting credit, and for Governments to pursue in the face of such conditions a policy of wholesale borrowing, with the inevitable result of largely increased taxation in order to meet the unearned interest, would be certainly to invite disaster; possibly to bring about a collapse from which Australia might not fully recover for a generation. Mr. Deakin, speaking at Ballarat last Monday, uttered a significant warning. In spite of years of talk, nothing has been done by the Commonwealth to deal with the consolidation of the public debt, nor anything definite or practical by the States themselves to regulate their competitive appeals for money. This year, as Mr. Deakin points out eleven millions sterling of State debts will mature, and within the next four years 45 millions. On top of these renewals provision must be made for the new loans, amounting in the aggregate to an enormous sum, on account both of State and Commonwealth undertakings. Will the market stand it? And even if the money is obtained, as it may be, by the issue of short-dated bonds at unprecedentedly high rates, will the Commonwealth and States be able to bear the strain should the seasons suddenly change? Abundant harvests and a good wool clip with high prices may check the drain of gold favored by the issue of Commonwealth notes and reverse the conditions deplored by Mr. Deakin under which exports for the first time have fallen below imports. But the real gravity of the present position lies in the fact that even on the assumption, which may not be realised, of a continuance of good seasons. Commonwealth and State finance is dangerously over-trading on the prospects.

IRRIGATION IN THE WEST.

The Minister of Works (Mr. Johnson), in the Assembly of Perth, September 20, moved the second reading of the Water Rights Irrigation Bill, mainly based on the Victorian and New South Wales Acts. The measure vests in the Minister of Irrigation the right to use and control the flow of water of all rivers, lakes, swamps, and artesian basins. Where banks of watercourses are alienated they will be declared Crown property. Wells must be licensed. Irrigation areas will be formed under boards with power to levy rates. Lands may be compulsory purchased and let on perpetual lease. The Act will be administered by the Minister of Public Works, assisted by three agricultural commissioners and engineers of the department. Mr. Johnson said imports of dairy produce, &c., had increased from £650,000 in 1906 to £719,000 in 1911. It was necessary that intense culture be promoted and that cheaper food supplies be locally produced. He outlined an extensive scheme of damming the Serpentine, Harvey, and Brunswick rivers in the south-

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

west, and providing storage for over 20,000 million gallons. Lucerne growing by irrigation was a great success on the Brunswick. A former Government had bought the Harvey estate, 8,000 acres at £3 per acre, for intense culture, and he would ask authority for irrigation works.

NEW SOUTH WALES SPENDING SIX MILIONS.

Mr. Trefle, Minister of Agriculture, said the Government had been accused of being extravagant, but he maintained that when the time came to size up the work it would be found that they had not wasted money. What they had to guard against in the near future was that towns and cities were likely to develop too rapidly, and the country would not keep pace with them. They found that throughout the whole of the world the price of everything was going up. Rates of interest had increased, but strange to say, were raised in Queensland a fortnight before they were in this State, and there was no Labor party in power there. Roughly speaking, over £5,000,000 was being expended in works in this State, and he thought that only a quarter of a million of that was being spent in Sydney. The remainder was being spent in the country to the best possible advantage towards opening up the State. If it were possible for them to borrow thirty million pounds and spend every shilling of it in the building of railways throughout New South Wales at a fair cost it would be the best possible work they could do for this country.

Referring to national debts, Mr. Trefle said countries like England, France, and Germany, with tens and hundreds of millions of national debt, would have nothing in the shape of assets to redeem it if necessary but a few battleships, but in New South Wales, with its hundred million of national debt, they had railways and tramways, water and sewerage, board and other works, paying interest. If they were marketed to-morrow they would almost entirely wipe it out. Non-productive works in the State represented something under eighteen millions. They were spending money in the direction of opening up the country, and large sums in the education of the people, and he said they had to fear more the technical and advanced schools of Germany than German battleships. Touching on the Land Act Mr. Trefle said that Act, passed by the present Labor Party, was for the poor man and bona-fide settler. It was the best Land Act in the British Empire.

NORTHERN TERRITORY PROBLEMS.

Mr. H. V. Francis, Superintendent of Railways in the Northern Territory, is at present in Melbourne. In a brief interview he said the two biggest problems confronting the Territory were the construction of the railway and the adoption of some means to cope with white ants. To illustrate the need for railway communication he mentioned that a recent trip into the interior occupied six weeks, while, as for the white ant, he said it thought nothing of going through three inches of lead to get at a piece of wood. "It's latest feat," he added, "is to penetrate an ivory billiard ball." Mr. Francis has come to Melbourne to select the parties to carry out the survey of the proposed railway from Pine Creek to the Katherine River. The work is expected to occupy two or three weeks.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY AND THE LABOR DIFFICULTIES.

A statement was published a week or two ago to the effect that a large number of men employed in the sugar industry in Queensland had been dismissed, owing to the inability of the growers to pay the rates of wages which the Minister of Customs demanded they should pay before receiving the bounty. Although Mr. Tudor has never challenged the accuracy of that statement, his answers to questions in the House of Representatives on the point have always contained a suggestion that the position had been greatly exaggerated. Reports just received from cane inspectors, however, confirm all that has been said. The inspector for the Bundaberg district, stated that the Bundaberg Mills are crushing and that harvesting is proceeding satisfactorily, though somewhat slowly. On account of the scarcity of contract cutters, smaller growers are not employing outside labor but are assisting each other, and in many other cases are doing their cutting with the aid of their families.

"It is rumored," he adds, "that in some quarters unless a lower rate of wage is required, large areas will be allowed to go out of cultivation. The least possible number of men is being employed by the large planters. Owing to the new rate of wages many farmers at Lucinda, where harvesting and other field work are progressing, intend to employ as few hands as possible. The mills there are not working up to their full capacity, and so far the crop is lighter than was expected. The supply of white labor at Townsville is more than equal to the demand, as a good many men were dismissed during August. The growers say that they are unable to pay an increased rate for field work, and most of the cane is being cut on contract. The crop at Bowen is looking fairly well, but the supply of cane to the mills is short owing to the scarcity of cutters. It is expected to increase as the season advances. Very few men have put in an appearance on the Bowen fields from the southern States. The Mackay planters have a sufficiency of labor for the usual field work. The work of cutting in the Gladstone district is done by farmers, and labor is not hired at present. At Maryborough the men engaged in cultivation work are being paid off and growers have done little planting pending further developments. The harvest has progressed satisfactorily during the month, and labor was sufficient for requirements. In the southern cane districts cutters are scarce and about 40 additional men could be employed on this work, although harvesting is progressing satisfactorily, with an ample supply of labor, both in the fields and the mill.

THE PILLAGE OF CARGO.

The secretary of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce (Mr. J. A Riley) has received the following letter from the secretary of the Associated Chambers of Commerce with regard to the question of pillage of cargo, which subject will shortly have the attention of a conference of interested organisations in Adelaide:—"The enormous extent to which robberies from ships and wharfs all round the Australian coast have increased calls for uniform and simultaneous action. With the object of making strong representations, based on ascertained facts, as to the nature and extent of these robberies, to both State and Federal authorities, I am instructed to ask you to obtain details from your members of all such recent instances at your ports. I am desired also to ask you to formulate a list of prosecutions and convictions, together with punishments (if any) inflicted on the thieves, so that it may be ascertained how crimes of this nature are regarded by the courts in your State. Experience in Melbourne shows robberies at the wharfs to be difficult of detection, and every man caught claims to be a first offender and is usually treated as such. He is allowed his liberty in most cases on entering into a bond to be of good behaviour for, say, 12 months. The general belief, however, in view of the vast amount of thieving (mildly termed pillage), is that very few of those caught are actually first offenders, although it may have been the first time they have been detected. It is also felt that the lenient manner in which wharf thieves are treated when they do come before the courts fails to check the evil to the slightest extent, and that severe sentences of many months in goal, without the option of a fine as an alternative, are necessary effectually to put down the wholesale depredations now going on. On receipt of the information sought the president proposes to tabulate it and forward details to every chamber in the association, with a view of obtaining the widest publicity and urging on the authorities the necessity for taking energetic action to trace both thieves and receivers, to bring about adequate punishment. Robberies of goods in transit on our Australian railways in the State (Victoria) are as prevalent as from the wharfs. Australia is getting a very bad name among shipowners and shippers both here and abroad in regard to the alarming amount of thieving which is going on, and it is considered that every Chamber of Commerce round our coast will gladly assist to put down this great evil. It was stated a few weeks ago at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers that no less than £32,000 had been paid by the overseas and inter-State shipping companies during the previous six months, and it is estimated that the total claims for losses during the past year at all Australian ports would amount to well on to £100,000."

A.

The "Delhi" clasp issued to those Indian officers and men in possession of the Home Coronation 1911. Medal and present on duty at Delhi, during the late Durbar should be worn as follows:—If the recipient be only in possession of the medal, the height of the clasp will be 7-8ths of an inch from the bottom edge of the letter in "Delhi" to the rim of the medal where the small ring attachment is affixed to the medal. If worn with other medals, the clasp will be in the same alignment as the clasp (or the first affixed clasp if more than one exists) of the other

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

OCEAN ACCIDENTS.

THE following news, later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers :—

London, Sept. 27.

The steamer Star of New Zealand, which had to be beached at Holyhead in consequence of damage sustained by her in a collision, has been refloated. There is a considerable quantity of water in the vessel's No. 1 hold.

The German-Australian steamer Hanau, which went ashore on the south-west coast of Greece, was refloated to-day. The vessel is apparently undamaged.

AUSTRALIANS AND DIVORCE.

Melbourne, Sept. 27,

The general Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, continued its sittings to-day.

In the report of the sub-committee on the re-marriage of divorced persons, it was stated that it was undesirable and dangerous to the public welfare that divorce on the grounds of desertion should be obtained too easily and it was the opinion of the committee that the law in Victoria and New South Wales would be better if it were strengthened so as to make sure that the desertion was indeed irremediable before granting the divorce. It was recommended that the Assembly should instruct its ministers to refuse to re-marry divorced persons unless the divorce were granted for misconduct or desertion.

BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

Geneva, Sept. 27.

A stormy scene was created at the International Peace Congress here to-day by the submission of a resolution demanding that Great Britain should evacuate Egypt and that the latter should be granted autonomy. The resolution, which was strongly opposed by the British delegates, was carried.

INSURANCE.

London, Sept. 27.

The General Federation of Trade Unions is preparing to launch its own insurance society on friendly society lines. It proposes to pay benefits to members after the latter have been contributing for six months, and it declares that it will avoid any attempt to make a profit out of the society's transactions.

London, Sept. 28.

The strike of doctors against the National Insurance Act is spreading. Thirty-six doctors in Essex and all the doctors in Birmingham have resigned from the friendly societies. The Irish doctors have decided not to work under the Act. It is expected that by Monday next 12,000 positions under the Act will be vacated.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Paris, Sept. 29.

The Premier (M. Poincaire) and the German Charge d'Affaires have signed declarations finally interpretting certain articles in the Franco-German convention of November last with regard to the frontiers in Africa and the method of exchanging territories.

GERMAN FOOD SUPPLIES.

Berlin, Sept. 29.

The Prussian Government announces that important concessions will be made in connection with the importation of Russian and Balkan meat for large towns, provided the meat be sold to consumers at the cheapest price, the latter to be fixed after consultation with the authorities. The Federal Council will be empowered to lower the Customs duties in certain cases. Reductions in the railway rates are also promised. The note explaining the scheme of tariff charges states that the importation of frozen meat is possible under the existing inspection, while the refunding of portion of the duty to municipalities supplying meat to the public should render importation on a considerable scale economically possible.

CANADIAN TARIFF.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.

The Conservative newspapers are attacking the Canadian manufacturers for having refused to consider the grain growers' request to aid in increasing the tariff preference to Great Britain. The journals contend that the manufacturers ought to consider the subject immediately if only because of its effect politically throughout Canada.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Paris, Sept. 27.

M. Bethenod, a French engineer, has patented an instrument by which, he claims, messages can be sent by wireless telegraphy without interference at a greater speed than by cable and at one-tenth of the cost. The invention substitutes sparkless for spark telegraphy, thus solving the problem of wireless telephoning.

STROMBOLI ACTIVE.

Rome, Sept. 28.

The volcano on Stromboli Island, to the north of Sicily, is in violent eruption. Six of the craters are aflame and the others are sending up showers of boiling water. The island is buried in dust to a depth of from 2ft to 6ft., and great distress exists owing to the destruction of the vineyards.

JAPAN AND CANADA.

Toronto, Sept. 27.

Lord Stanhope, speaking to a Press representative at Toronto yesterday, said that Canada ought to guard against a Japanese invasion of the Pacific coast. Japan was now looking for new colonies, and she must secure them in the Pacific.

AVIATION.

Paris, Sept. 27.

At Villa Coublay to-day M. Millerand (Minister for War) reviewed the military aviation corps. The latter was in possession of 72 aeroplanes.

ATTEMPT TO ROB LORD ROBERTS.

London, Sept. 28.

An attempt to obtain £1,750 by forging Lord Robert's signature to a cheque was frustrated at Cox's Bank yesterday. The forger has not been traced.

IN BRIEF.

Constantinople, Sept. 27.

Near Van, in Asia Minor, yesterday Kurdish brigands ambushed and killed Lieut. Kazim, and 10 soldiers.

New York, Sept. 29.

At the town of Norway, in Maine yesterday three students were killed and two more were injured through their motor car having been run over by a railway train.

London, Sept. 28.

In the singles championship of the Drive Club tournament held at Fulham Doust beat Bergmann in the semi-final 6-3, 6-4.

Pittsburg, Sept. 27.

An open-air fight has been arranged to take place at San Francisco on October 12 between Luther McCarthy and Al Kaufman.

Simla, writes the correspondent of a contemporary, is at present in one of its six-monthly periods of unrest. All day long the Mall is thronged with coolies carrying boxes and portmanteaux and packages down to the station and the little train is daily crowded with people who are turning their backs on the summer capital justs when the Himalayan climate is at its very best, and Simla, from that point of view, is most enjoyable. On Tuesday the Viceregal party left us on their long autumn tour. The Punjab Government follow in about ten days, but the Lieutenant-Governor himself will not leave till near the end of the month, as Mr. Montagu the Under-Secretary of State for India, is making a short visit to Simla from the 20th to about the 24th of this month, and in the absence of the Viceroy will be a guest of the Lieutenant-Governor

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Bank of India's Claim Decreed.

Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a suit, filed by the Bank of India, against Naranji Dwarkadas Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Bai Monghibai, wife of Gordhandas Gokuldas, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Assignee of Mr. Gordhandas' property and Mulraj Khatav, in connention with a property at Parla.

The first and second defendants were natural brothers. In the year 1908, the second defendant being in pecuniary difficulties sought the assistance of the first defendant, who advanced him large sums to pay off his debts.

In March, 1910, certain property at Parla stood in the name of the third defendant, Bai Monghibai. It was alleged that this property was bought with the money of the second defendant, and that Bai Monghibai held the property benami on behalf of her husband, the second defendant.

On the 27th of March, 1910, the second and third defendants passed certain writing to the first defendant, who agreed to advance to the second defendant one and a half lakhs of rupees, the property at Parla standing in the name of the third defendant was to be a security for the advance. The title deeds were deposited with the first defendant in May 1908.

In December 1909 and January 1910, the first defendant became indebted to the fifth defendant in respect of certain loans, and as security deposited the said title deeds with the fifth defendant. On the 4th of February 1910, when the first defendant owed the fifth defendant Rs. 1,39,500 he executed a legal mortgage in favour of the fifth defendant of properties at Colaba and in Kazi Syed Sreet By the same documents he also by way of sub-mortgage transferred, and consigned to the fifth defendant all that principal sum of Rs. 1,50,000 and interest then due to him by the second and third defendants upon the security of the said title deeds of the Parla property.

On the 23rd of August, 1910, the Bank of India obtained a decree for over five lakhs against Naranji and Gordhandas and on the 24th of May, 1910, Mulraj filed a suit against Naranjee, Gordhandas, and Bai Monghibai in which he claimed Rs. 1,06,662 on the mortgage with Rs. 1,01,000 as interest. The court dismissed this suit.

On the 11th of March, 1912, Gordhandas was adjudicated insolvent on his own petition, and on the 18th of March, 1912, the present suit was filed.

The plaintiffs contended that as Mulraj did not appeal against the decree dismissing the former suit, he had no longer any interest in the Parla property, and in the above circumstances the Bank of India had a first charge upon the debt due by Gordhandas to Naranji, and on the Parla property as security for the monies due to them by Naranji.

Gordhandas, in his written statement, contended that the plaintiff was bound by the decree and findings in the former suit and that the alleged charge did not create any interest in favour of the plaintiff in respect of the Parla property.

Mulraj, in his written statement, contended that in spite of the decision in the former suit, he had an interest in the Parla property, that he had been in possession of the title deeds, and further that Gordhandas had on the 20th of March, 1912, by his constituted attorney executed a legal mortgage of the said premises in his favour. He was, therefore, he said, entitled to have his mortgage satisfied in priority to the charge claimed by the plaintiff.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, observed that various issues had been raised in this suit, the first issues being whether the decision in suit No. 772 of 1910, was a bar to the claim of the plaintiff to a charge on the Parla property. The matter directly and substantially at issue between the plaintiff and the second and third defendants was, whether Naranji had a valid charge on the Parla property which he could assign or mortgage to the plaintiff. This was also, his lordship held, a matter directly and substantially in issue in the former suit.

His lordship observed that the Bank of India had deliberately refrained from becoming a party to the former suit, although they must have known that they were exactly in the same position as Mulraj, in relation to Naranji Gordhandas and Bai Manghibai. They preferred to wait and see what would happen, since if Mulraj succeeded the second mortage would have been of little use to them. Had Mulraj failed, it was still open to them to intervene in the same suit under section 146, Civil Procedure Code, but they preferred to wait another seven months.

His lordship first issue held that the claim was barred by the finding and decree of suit No. 773 of 1910. On the second issue his lordship held that it was clear that Naranji transferred or dealt with his interest in the Parla property duirng the active prosecution of the former suit filed by Mulraj. He could not do so under section 52 of the Transfer of Property Act so as to affect the rights of any of the parties thereto under any decree that might be passed therein and answered this issue in the affirmative.

The Court dismissed the plaintiff's suit as against the second, third and fourth defendants with costs.

With regard to the counterclaim of the fifth defendant, his lordship said, that it was only necessary to observe that as all the property of the second defendant was vested in the Official Assignee, he could not deal with his property, either in person on through an attorney. The document executed by Naranji on the 20th of March, purported to be a mortgage by Gordhandas of his Parla property in favour of Mulaj to secure a debt, due not by Gordhandas but by Naranji was, in his lordship's opinion, absolutely worthless, and that its preparation and execution, said his lordship, reflected great discredit on all parties concern. The counterclaim was accordingly dismissed.

His lordship in conclusion said there would be a decree against the first defendant.

RIGHT OF WAY TO A BURIAL GROUND.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton heard a suit in which Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji sued on his own behalf and on of the Jamat-e-Sule-mani, Abdul Rehman Mohoddin Sheikh Bikhan and his brother Abdul Kadir, in their capacity of Mutavalees of the Bombay Sunni Mahomedan burial ground, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from erecting or allowing to be erected posts and then obstructions preventing them from approaching the Sunni burial ground.

Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, with Mr. Faiz B. Tyebji, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. K. B. Dastur and Mr. H. S. Captain, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the first defendant Mr. W. L. Weldon, with the Hon. Mr. Jardine, also instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the second defendant.

The plaint stated among other things that the Sulemani burial ground was purchased for the Jamat in 1833, and that the Jamat were the owners of their ground. The only approach to it and the right of way for them and for their pardeshin ladies was from Charni Road, adjoining a Sunni burrial ground. Obstructions were put in their way from time to time and removed on protest. When the remains of the late Justice Buddrudin Tyabji were taken for burial similar obstructions were placed, but were removed before the funeral. The defendants had let this plot of ground to washermen, who had placed posts and lines for drying clothes. They prayed that the defendants might be restrained by injunction from erecting or allowing to be erected such posts and lines or obstructions of any other kind.

The first defendant stated that since 1904 he had resigned the office of Mutavali, and prayed that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The second defendant stated that at Sulemani funerals the permission of the Sunni burial ground Mutavalis used to be obtained whenever funeral parties passed the ground. The funeral of the late Mr. Justice Tyebji was allowed to pass their ground after permission had been obtained from the Mutavalis. The land in dispute entirely belonged to the Sunni Jamat. In this connection a reference was made to a suit between Fatehali Sheikh Ahmed and Syed Abdul Rehman Syed Husen, which was disposed of in 1882 by Mr. Justice Birdwood, in which a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiffs. The defendant contended that the right of way decreed in that suit was barred by limitation. The Sunnis used their burial ground for upwards of one hundred years under a wakf.

The case is proceeding.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THE GAMBLING CASE.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed ten hearing of the case in which Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., charged Jaffer Mahomed and seventeen others with gambling at Erskine Road on the night of the 23rd September in a common gambling-house, run by the first accused.

Mr. Harker, assisted by Superintendent Sullevan and Inspector Morris, prosecuted, while Mr. Velinkar, barrister, Ms. Fireira, solicitor, and Mr. De Cunha, pleader, appeared for the accused.

As the last witness a Dayal Purshottam, was absent Mr. Velinker said that Chota Lall, one of the prosecution witnesses, had been jumped upon them. They could not cross-examine him fully and he would like to know little of his antecedents and as to how he and why he came to the place. But Chotalal, to was not forthcoming. The eighteenth accused on the suggestion of Mr. Velinkar was allowed to stand on the floor as Mr. Velinkar said that it would be too hard on the accused to remain standing for two hours.

Dayal Purshottam, having at last made his appearance, was cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar. The witness said that he heard of the raid on the gaiming-house on the morning of the 23rd of September. The raided shop had not been locked up on the night of the raid and it had remained so far a few days before that. The shop was kept shut and locked before that. About three days before the raid the lock was removed. On the 23rd morning witness went to Mr. Harker in the police office and showed the police his books of account. The shop was tenanted last about a month and a quarter before the raid. Witness knew none of the accused. Witness prosecuted some of the accused for criminal trespass and the case was pending and fixed for the 16th, the only way to go upstairs by the west by a passage abutting on the gullee.

Reexamind by Mr. Harker witness said: The lock was removed three days before the raid, because people used to come to view the premises to lease it. Everyday would be tenants came to see the house; therefore the house was not locked as it was troublesome to do so. The door in front was locked from outside, while the other doors were barred from inside. Accused No. 1 came to him to serve summons later. Witness could not know any of the accused as thousands used to come and sit there.

To the Court.—Witness would not open his shop at 8 or 8-30 a. m. and close at 9-30 or 10 p. m. He would go to his hotel at 12-30 or 1 p. m. The defence did not call any evidence.

Mr. Fireira then addressed the court on behalf of accused Nos. 3, 7, 8, 9, 10. He said that the accused were charged with gambling in a common Gaming-house and some presumption would he raised by the prosecution, under section 7 of the gambling Act, but this could not he done. Sec. 7 applied only when there was a warrant from before. In this case it was admitted that there was no warrant under section 6. It was entend by Mr Harker himself. Until and unless there was a warrant no presumption could be raised against the accused. Section 7 which raised certain presumption curtailed the liberties of the people to some extent. He would refer to the case in 21 Bombay page 438.

The Court.—The Magistrate himself went in that case.

Mr. Fireira.—Yes. It is Emperor vs. Fernandez. That case is clearly distinguishable from this case. The Magistrate himself went to search and arrest. Mr. Justice Chandarvarkar in that case held that the Magistrate could do all that. In this case, however, the Deputy Commisioner of Police went himself. He might issue warrant under the Gambling Act, but he could not go himself to arrest and search. The thing was whether a person having power to do a thing done could do that himself. The Criminal Procedure Code (secs. 65 and 105) din not allow him to do the things himself though he could direct them to be done. Because he could go to Mongini's and order peg he could not certainly take a peg himself.

Because a judge could order a the hanging of a criminal he could not hang a criminal himself. Under section 428 a judge could order a magistrate to take evidence or take evidence himself and the facts were clearly stated there. That showed that it would have been explicitly stated by the Legislature if the Deputy Commissioner was empowered to search and arrest himself. Section 56 of the Police Act gave the Police officers certain magisterial powers, section 105 referred to searches but that did not authorise Mr. Harker to search himself; as he has admitted in his evidence he had not got the authority under section 165. Assuming that a Deputy Commissioner had the authority to the extent to search a house he himself can not possibly do the things under section 6. Mr. Harker has still to show that powers were given to him under section 56. If he can not under sec. 65 arrest a person how could it he said that he could arrest or search a person simply because he could issue a warrant for the arrest or search of a man. Referring to 31 Bombay case reports Mr. Fireira said that Mr. Justice Chandavarkar should not a have discrimination between a commissioner of Deputy Commissioner, at The learned Judge had gone on reasoning to come to a particular conclusion. At the end of the judgment the learned Judge says that the Magistiate having powers to issue warrants for search and arrest could himself search and arrest. Under section 65 or 105 the Deputy Commissioner had not the power to issue warrant for arrest and search and therefore he could not himself. The Legislature clearly prevented the Deputy Commissioner from searching and arresting himself under sections 65 and 105 which are corelative sections. The Legilsature under sec. 65 deliberately confined the power of search and arrest to the Magistrate. The entry, the search and they, arrest in the case were empowered by law.

Mr. Fireira here finished his address and the case was adjourned till this afternoon (Tuesday) at 3-30 p. m.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICEMAN.

In the Mazagon Police Court, the case in which Inspector Shaw prosecuted one Govinda Damalatia, police sepoy No. 1827 E, on a charge of abstment of house-breaking and theft was concluded yesterday when Mr. P. H. Dastur delivered judgment. Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

The story of the theft is told thus. On the 13th ultimo at about 9 a. m. a box containing cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 500 was stolen, after the house of one Krishna Nagoo at Parel had been broken into. The police in the course of their enquiry arrested four persons, and they were in due course placed on their trial before Mr. Dastur on a charge of burglary. The four accused stated in court that Govinda, the present accused, who was a tookriwaila (Police Lance-Naik) in that section of the city, had instigated them to commit the theft and that he had supplied them with implements for house-breaking, which had themselves been stolen from the police chowkey, Govinda had taken Rs. 110 as his share of the booty. The accused also produced a jemmy (house-breaking implement) which Mr. Shaw identified as belonging to the police chowkey.

The defence of Govinda was that the charge had falsely been made against him because all the thrives were old offenders and whenever any theft occurred in his section of the city they were all taken to the police chowkey by the accused (Govinda) for inquiries. In a case recently, in which one of the accused was tried on a charge of kidnapping a girl, he (Govinda) had given evidence against him and this had also angered them. He (Govinda) had seen service in the police for twanty years, and possessed twenty-five certificates to speak to his faithful service.

His Worshipdischarged the accused Govinda as there was no indspendent and reliable evidence in the case to corroborate the statements of the thieves, who had a grudge against the accused.

SEIZURE OF COCAINE.

At the Masagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, yesterday, a Hindu named Ganput was placed on his trial by Deputy Inspector Sutton for having in his possession forty-eight packets of contraband cocaine weighing about 144 grains. A peon belonging to the Excise Department noticed the accused seated on the footpath near Golpitha in Falkland Road with a bundle in his possession As the Hindu's behaviour was suspicious the Excise peon challenged the Hindu, and searched his bodyland his bundle in the presence of "punch." The result was that a box was found wrapped up in a piece of carpet. On the box being opened the packets of cocaine were discovered. The accused pleaded guilty and the Court sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

At Girgaum before a bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of the Hon. Hill Trevor and Mr. Vinayek S. Joshi, on Monday, a number of owners of hack victorias were charged with working unfit animals and thus practising cruelty on the animals in a public place. Some of the accused owners and drivers were defended by Mr. Indrajit, pleader. The prosecuting officers, Messrs. Beckle and Sutton, Deputy Inspectors of Police, and Mr. T. J. Desai, Veterinary Surgeon, were examined for the prosecution and the accused were fined Rs. 25 each. Three other owners of victorias were mulcted to the tune of Rs. 59 each for a similar offence. A driver got off after paying Rs. 5 only.

Two other owners and three drivers had to pay fines ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 15 for similar offences. Two more drivers had to pay Rs. 5 each and one of their fraternity had to pay only Rs. 2 for the same offence.

A fresh batch of victoria owners was placed before the same Court later on and they were fined in sums ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50.

Amiji Virji and three other drivers were fined. Rs. 5 each for practising cruelty to hack horses by working them while in an unfit condition. Ibrahim Valli, owner of a victoria, got off by paying Rs. 10 and two drivers had to pay Rs. 5 each, for the same offence. The fines in all amounted to over Rs. 900 and the owners and drivers of public conveyances had to pay among themselves Rs. 600.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL

B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 15th Oct., 1912.

598 Parades—"A" Company will parade at Custom House on Mondays and Thursdays at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

II "C" Company will parade on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

III. "D" Company will parade on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Thursdays at 6 p. m. behind the Telegraph Quarters.

Dress—Mufti.

IV "E" Company will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9 p m. on Thursday, 17th instant.

Dress—Drill order Mufti.

V "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday, the 16th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

599. Bugle Practice.—There will be Bugle practice to-day Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 6 p. m. at the Bo. Ed Society's School, Byculla.

600. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

601.—Viceroy's Competition—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition, 1st Stage, will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday, the 27th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

602. Arms.—Arms will be issued to members at Head-Quarters from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m. daily (excepting Sundays).

Members are requested to draw them as early as possible.

603. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6955 Vol. N. L. Fisher "G" Coy. from 1st October 1912 to 30th September 1913.

604. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Coy :—

No 7389 Vol W H Stafford.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. Rifle Club matches Nos 11 and 12 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on 21st instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

II. A meeting of the Rifle Club members will be held at Head-quarters on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 6 p.m. Subject—Programme 2nd Series, Accounts, &c.

III. Regimental Boxing Tournament will be held on the Oval on Saturday, the 2nd November, commencing at 3-30 p.m. sharp. Further particulars will be notified later.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL

THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,

COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th Oct., 1912.

250. Transfers.—Sapper P. Ragg E. E. Company is permitted to transfer in the Bank of Gunner to No. 2 Sub-Division No. 2 Company and the Corps No. assigned to him is 1468.

251. Enlotments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under:—

No. 1489 Gunner R Saxty to No. 3 Sub-Division No. 1 Company.

No. 1490 Gunner O D V O'Sullivan to No 2 Sub-Division No 1 Company.

247. Parades—Parades for the week ending 20th October, 1912 :—

Wednesday, 7 a. m. No. 1. Company 15 pdr Gun Drill, in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress:—Khaki Uniform with Helmets.

Thursday, 9-30 p. m. No. 2 Company 15 pdr Gun Drill in the town Hall Compound.

Dress:—Khaki Uniform with Forage Caps.

Thursday at 7 p.m.

E E Company parade at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Oyster Rock for Defence Light Manning.

Saturday, Nos I and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m. where they will proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle practice.

Dress :—Khaki and Forage Caps.

248. Musketry—Sunday, 20th, at 7 a. m. Spoon Competition and practice at Colaba. Distances, 300 and 500 yards.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following are the result of Spoon Competitions on Sunday, 13th October, 1912 :—

200 yards.

Sapper Mooney	...	...	31
Sergt Olyne ...	...	...	27+3=30
Bombr Geldart	...	...	29
Bombr Howard	...	...	30—2=28
Gunner Thomason	...	...	28

500 yards.

Sergt Banks	...	...	34+1=35
Sergt Clyne	...	...	33+1=34
Sergt Forbes	...	...	31+1=32
Bombr Chard	...	...	31+1=32
Gunner Mas'n	...	...	29+1=30

600 yards.

Sergt Forbes	...	...	33
Sapper Howard	...	...	28+5=33
Bombr Geldart	...	...	31
Bombr Chard	...	...	30
Sapper Mooney	...	...	29

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

Bombay, 15th Oct., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

2 There will be no Commanding Officer's parade today Tuesday, the 15th instant.

3. Monday next, the 21st instant, is a holiday and it is proposed to hold a Commanding Officer's Parade to rehearse the programme laid down for the Inspector of Volunteers who is inspecting the Corps on Tuesday the 29th instant. All members are kindly requested to attend this parade. Rendezvous at the Corps Riding School 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers to be worn.

4 Members are kindly requested to draw their arms from Head-Quarters, Council Road, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Sardegna." Oct. 15.

List of passengers per Italian mail s.s. "Sardegna" Captain A. Muzio, sails to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 16 Shed, at 10-15 a.m. (Standard Time) sharp, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 9 a.m. (Standard Time) with their luggage and kit.

Boivie, Mrs
Bacu, R C Mr
Chandler, Mr and Mrs daughter and infant
De Souza, H Mr
Fairfield M, Miss.
Grunberg, Mrs
Grey, Mrs
Hockembroick, Rev
Hidelgordis Dombrowiski, Sister
Mary, Sister
Piris, Mr and two Misses Mirie
Roberts, A T Mr
Stuart, A P D C Major
Strachan, H C Mr and Mrs and 3 infants
Stella Jerome Prager, Mrs
Thompson, Col
Zaninetti Violetts, Miss
Abdoola Haji Rosoo, Mr
Zaifanbai Haji Rosan
Adam Hajee Ahmed
Abdool Satar Dawood and Family
Ebrahim Ellias, Mr
Farjoolabhoy, Mr
Hoosain Aba Saheb
Jivaji, Mr
Sharma, S M Mr
Zahiruddin, Mr and Mrs,
Ameerbai Abdulsaheb Mrs
Misra, Mr P N

MAIL NOTES.

ROMANCE OF A LINER.

Beneath an arch of hydrangeas and clematis at Hartford, Connecticut, a sea romance which began in the White Star liner Canopic eighteen months ago reached a happy climax the other day, when Miss Jeanette Goodwin, a niece of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, married Lieutenant Harry Davidson, R. N. R., at the residence of her father the Rev. Francis Goodwin. Lieutenant Davidson, who is the second officer in the Canopic, met his bride when she was travelling in Italy to complete her musical education. It was a case of love at first sight, and when the charming niece of the millionaire financier returned to this country a few months ago again on board the Canopic they became engaged. Recently the consent of the bride's parents to the match was obtained.

SUFFRAGETTES' NEW HOME.

About six years ago there came into the one-roomed office of a newspaper publisher in the Labour interest a young mill-girl, who had already earned notoriety in Lancashire, and been imprised in connection with the Woman Suffrage movement. Miss Annie Kenney came to the 'Labour Record' (now dead), and was interviewed on her exploit. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who were interested in the paper, took up her cause and the movement, and in one room in the Clement's Inn the Women's Social and Political Union started on its way. The world knows of the growth of the movement since; the one room grew into two and three, and afterwards internal structural alterations took place until suite after suite was made to communicate with the others. At the present moment over forty rooms in three floors are found to be too small for the requirements of the staff. The department dealing with the publications of the union has, for some time, occupied separate premises in the Charing Cross-road. Now, all the various branches are to be housed in Lincoln's Inn House, in the Kingsway, one of the magnificent buildings which have been recently erected. It has five floors, and these will all be utilised.

AN INDIAN'S FRAUD.

Amal Natil Dutt, 20, a Hindoo conjurer and music-hall artist, was charged before Mr. Clarke Hall at the London Sessions, with having obtained the sums of £150, £100 x 50 and £150 from Albert Conway, of Allison Road, Harringay, by false pretences and with intent to defraud. The prosecutor stated that at the beginning of October last year, he noticed an advertisement in a newspaper in these terms:—"Great Oriental magician, grand spectacular production; wants energetic young man able to advance £100 to £150, returnable. Renumeration £3 to £5 a week. No special experience required." The prosecutor applied, and the accused showed him a contract for Gibbons Circuit for fourteen weeks at £100 a week, beginning in October. The two men saw the prosecutor's solicitor, who asked what security there was, and the accused produced the contract and said, "That's good enough for £150, isn't it?" The prosecutor's solicitor looked at the contract and said it appeared to be genuine. Dutt did in fact give performances at certain provincial halls, but at none of the Gibbons houses. The money had not been repaid, and it was alleged that the contract was a bogus one put forward in order to induce the prosecutor to part with his money. The case for the defence was that the accused had himself been deceived by the contract referred to, this having been drawn up and handed to him by a music-hall agent who had since been convicted of defrauding music-hall artists, but this agent swore that he had no transaction of any kind with him. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the second division.

ARMY AIRSHIPS DISABLED.

Mishaps have

HIGH COURT—OCT. 15.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.)

For Judgement.

41-11, 813-10 Bicknell Mahomed Ebrahim bin Galam Saheb Londay vs Abdul Latiff Haji Mahomed Jitekar and others Payne and Co. F P Pavri Jeh G and S Mirza M and M Cap and V and In Person.

33-12,681-09 Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung vs. Haji Sultan Ali Phastry Mat J. and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar,)

For Judgement (in Court).

47-12 Rach B and N Lalchand Dayaji vs B S Patel and others Dubash and P and Sub and G. Testamentary Suits.

15-12 Smethan Premabai vs Harriram Chaghal Bhimji and Co.

16-12 Dubash and P Bai Jasoda Mitha vs Bai Mithibai Mulji.

17-12 Little Vallabhdas Rawji vs Khemji Keshowji Tyabji.

18-12 Mulla and M. Lakhmidas Purshotamdas vs Dwarkadas Liladhar, Madhowji.

19-12 Shroff, Devji Tricamdas vs Premabai Smethum

20-14 Daphtary Parvatibai vs Motilal Tribhowandas Chitnis.

21-12 Payne Abdulla Haji Mahomed Tar vs Ahmed Haji Mahomed Shums A. Tyabji.

22-12 Motichand Alexander Johnstone vs Henry Cassels Subnis

Long Causes.

591-12 Payne A M Jeewanji and Co vs Gulamhoosein Essoji Bicknell.

183-12 Patell Ebrahim Jaffer ji Chhatrisa vs Rahmabai Motichand.

608-11 S A Tyabji Damolar Rumji vs Sha Ookerda Versey Manch and N

791-11 Bicknell S N Chandabhoy and Co vs B D Patell Vachha and Co.

390-10 Malvi The Indian Agency Co J W vs Jhipraiba Tarachand Dikshit.

407-12 Malvi Bharma Saripal vs Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitnis.

825-12 Captain J M Lali vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford.

639-12 Dubash Cenji Hiraji vs R E Khiyar—Ardeshir.

784-11 Judah Vithal Dhullajt Patel Dongre vs Hanta Awadji Shinde Subnis.

754 11 Judah S K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.

283-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Bindhe Subnis.

1085 10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne

383-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotamdas Morarji Gocaldas vs S G Jagtap and others Subnis.

713-11 Jeh M and S Rahimtoola Dhunji and Co vs Mahomed Jaffer Joomabhai and Co—Tyabji.

752-11 Shamrao Rawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

Short Causes.

359-11 Bicknell Indersingh Jeeraj vs Gopi Ganesh Salunvalabh and ors.

406-12 Craigie Gordhandas Khatau vs Nemchand Navalchand.

78:-12 Payne The Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co Ltd vs Gresham and Co.

861-12 Bicknell Ramkarandas Rambillas vs Ramsamal Ramrat

921-12 Jamesji Krustanji Pittaji and Co vs Khatri Haj Ebrahim Harun Tyabji Mahomed Adam Sajan

1038-12 Judah and S Rajoo Babaji vs D P Banker

Undefended New Long Causes

757-12 Malvi Messrs Sevantilal Nagindas vs Hakamchand Mowji

888-12 Amin and D Shamji Nursey Sha vs Lalji Hersey Sha

989-12 G H Dalal Hakim Abdul Subhan vs Menon Aziz Hoosein Judah

1003-12 Forbes Messrs Ebulkaka and Co vs M U Thakore

1019-12 Malla Tejmal Bhagchand vs R H Mehta Hiralal and Co

1024-12 Bhimji and Co Peter Francis Rayalow vs Simon Moses Rayalow Maseklal and I

1039-12 Payne and Co Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel vs

272-11 Tyabji D and Co Bhagvandas Purushram vs B R Bomanji Malla and M.

616-12 Patell and S C R Painter vs D P Todiwala Chit M and K

319-12 D J Mastri R A Joshi vs Ranna Dolla—Edg G W and Co.

518-12 Kanjee and S G H Valji vs Gopalji Bhikaridas—Mansh and N and Sham M and H.

572-11 Payne and Co Sulleman Jaffer Mistry vs Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed Edg G. W and Co. and Payne and Co.

868-11 Wadia G and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Chothia.

607-11 In Person S S Bardi vs Bai Kamlabai Kanga and S.

391-12 Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Wadia G and C.

1024-11 Patel and E Wasudev Bhasker vs Basil N Lang Khim L and M Jeh G and B Payne and Co

1147-10 Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satya bhamabai widow Jeh M and S

673-11 Bhai K and G The Baroda Spg and Wg Co Ld vs The Satyanarayen Marine Fire Ins Co Ld Hiralal and Co

227-12 Ennis and G Drupadibai vs Rajaball Currimbux Sons B and Co

304-12 Umvalla P and O Sidick Haji Allarakhia vs Motichand and Devidas Edg G W and Co

217-11 Dubash and P Gulam Hoosenally vs R D Sethna. In Person (a Pauper)

330-12 Subnis and G Krishnarao Gokal ao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

1182-10 Sons B and Co D P Survey vs D R Bhatkar Dubash and P.

618-12 Dubash and P D R Bhatkar vs Wazhji Shamji Ragh N and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Long Causes.

619-11 Jehangir M and S Khimji Goculdas and Co vs Morarji Kurpar, Mirza M and M Un and P and Madh K and Co.

680-12 Payne and Co Marshall and Co vs Gordhandas Khatao Craigie B and Co.

(For Further Directions and Cases on Comrs Report.)

349-10 Mehta and D The Advocate General of Bombay vs Devidas Vandrawandas—Edg G W and Co.

Long Causes.

763-11 Bhai K and G Maeganlal Hargovandas vs Gulam Ahmed Haji Nazmudin Taki Cap & V

457-12 Mst J and M Mr P Nanawati vs Goolbai widow Ragh N and Co.

447-12 Jehangir M and S Ramdas Tekchand vs Hakamatraj Ramdas Madh K and C.

379-12 Mehta and D Rangildas Vijbakhandas vs Bai Nani Alias Naniyaba widow Dubash and P.

789-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Artesir H D and Co.

432-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Boothbai Pest R K and Co.

428-12 Ard H D and Co Dalji Hirji vs Kanji Khatau Jam R and D.

1054 11 Cap and V Mariambai vs Morobai Ismailji Vaibhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.

439-10 Ard H D and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Ravecover Malla and M.

197-12 Payne and Co Esajji M Bs Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jam R and D.

569-10 Jehangir and S Esaji Moosaji vs Ismji Tajbhoy Sham M and H Ard H D and Co and Payne and Co.

411-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs Gulamhusein Essaji TajbhoyBick M R and Co.

971-11 Daph F and D M J Varerkar vs C B Dalal Bicknell M R and W and Sh L and M.

527-12 Edg G W and Co Bai Kesurbai widow vs Madhowlal Govindram Payne and Co.

936-03—Sham M and H Bai Navalbai vs Nagindas alias Nagindas Bhagwandas Edg G W and Co

914-12—Bhimji and Co—J Sanders Slater vs Meghji Jalabhdas Patell and K.

847-12 Cap and V Ayashabai and others vs Bai Aminabai widow.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

Long Causes.

190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohodin Shaikh Bhicon Cap and V.

241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.

271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.

265-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Sanji M and D.

346-12 Chiti M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hoosein Macha and others Ard H D and Co.

330-12 Mehta and D Hafizbai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.

632-11 Vachha and Co. Mohanlal Kalidas vs G B Bhagat Edg G W and Co.

4023-11 Malvi M M and B Muzlidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.

79-12 Malvi H M and B Biraj Baldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and another Payne and Co.

762-11 Dubash and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Salim's and G

630-11 Jeu R and O Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravji Poonsey In Person.

487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Mancelal Narandas.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A powerful radiotelegraphic station is about to be erected at Klong Toi, near Bangkok. It is expected to maintain communication with Penang, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Manila. The vessels of the Siamese navy are also about to be equipped with wireless.

After an unsuccessful attempt to reach the summit of Mr. McKinley, Prof. Herschell Parker of Columbia University and Belmore H. Brown returned to Seattle on August 28th. It was found impossible to reach a height greater than 20,100 feet in the face of a blinding blizzard and with provisions nearly exhausted.

A 30-inch refractor valued at dols. 150,000 was recently dedicated at the Allegeany Observatory in the presence of a distinguished company of scientists. It is said that the instrument was paid for by subscriptions collected for the last ten years. Among those who officiated at the dedication were members of the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America.

The new Kaiser Wilhelm science advancement institution is taking measures to found an institution at Mulheim for carrying on research upon coal and kindred subjects, with the co-operation of the large industries of this region. A large part of the expenses for the buildings will be borne by the municipality of Mulheim. It is also stated, that among recent German enterprises is the founding of an experimental therapeutic establishment at Berlin.

The sixth International Congress of Radiology and Electrology is to be held at Prague, from the 3rd to the 8th of October next, under the patronage of several Ministers. Prof. Stoklasa, rector of the Upper Technical School of Prague, will preside on this occasion. An exposition of apparatus of various kinds will be one of the features, and the delegates will have an opportunity to visit the Radiological Institute of Vienna and the radium laboratories of Joachimsthal.

On Big Creek, 275 miles from Los Angeles, a large hydro-electric plant is now being built. Current from this plant will be conducted to Los Angeles at a voltage of between 150,000 and 175,000. The gradual increase of voltage used on transmission lines in California is due to the low hygroscopic conditions of the atmosphere. It is predicted that before long voltages of 200,000 and 250,000 may be employed.

The authomobile industry says, "Electricity" (London), is showing a tendency to supersede nickel-plating by silver-plating for the bright parts of motor vehicles. Nickel-plating, notwithstanding its hardness, has the disadvantage that when exposed to the weather it becomes coated with a film of oxide hard to remove. Silver has a whiter color, and is capable of a richer and finer polish. The surface does not peel or corrode, and when tarnished is far more easily polished. The labor cost of plating silver is no greater than for nickel, and as a very thin deposit is sufficient the greater cost of the metal need not correspondingly increase the total cost.

An instrument recently exhibited at the British Optical Convention enables the blind to use their ears to detect variations of light. There are a pair of high-resistance telephone receivers and a portable box containing a pair of selenium cells electrically connected to a battery and to the two receivers on a balanced Wheatstone bridge system. A clockwork interruptor gives an intermittent current which causes a rasping sound in the receivers, louder in that receiver and selenium cell circuit which is influenced by the stronger light. Thus a blind man equipped with the device in which one selenium cell faces toward his right and the other toward his left can sense the difference in light on the two sides, which may give him valuable guidance in walking.

Announcement was made some time since that Thomas A. Edison was fitting up a house in Llewellyn Park, New Jersey, with an independent electric lighting plant and a complete equipment of electrical apparatus. The purpose of this house is to demonstrate the advantages of electricity to the farmer who is so isolated that he cannot obtain electric power from a central station. This house is now practically complete and will be open soon to the public. The current is generated by a small gasoline engine which drives a dynamo and the latter in turn stores the current in a battery of storage cells. The particular novelty of the system lies in the simplified means of control, so that the apparatus is rendered absolutely fool-proof and may be operated by inexperienced hands.

Russia has for some time evinced special interest in the Arctic regions, sending out each summer expeditions to Nova Zembla and other parts of North-western Siberia, and taking up with renewed energy old plans of a ship connection between Europe and the Estuary of Siberian rivers. Russano, the well-known Russian traveller (in the company of Kushkine, who at the time was a member of Roald Amundsen's expedition) will set out in the spring for Arctic waters, in order, among other things, to find a navigable route to the rivers of Western Siberia. In order to improve and safeguard Siberian navigation, Russia contemplates the installation of radio-telegraphic stations on the northern coast of the Russian continent, as well as in Nova Zembla and other islands.

Dr. Otto Kummel, head of the East Asiatic Department of the Berlin Museum of Ethnology, tells of the oldest museum in the world, in the bulletin of the Societe Franco-Japonaise. This museum may be found in the city of Nara, the former capital of Japan. Since its foundation, in 756, it went through all the changes of the Japanese Empire without one single addition to its collection. Dr. Otto Kummel is one of the few Europeans who were permitted to visit this museum. It opens its doors but once a year, on a day in spring, when a special committee inspects the collection, and a new list is made out. The museum contains about 3,000 articles, which are said to be the most beautiful specimens of decorative work, which have ever been produced by human hand; such as lacquer ware, decorative furniture, enamel ware, cambric like fabric, etc. The origin of the majority of the articles is uncertain; some came from China and others from Cores, but most of them appear to be of more exotic origin. All, however, came of a time prior to the year 756.

The conductivity of aluminium is about 60 per cent of that annealed copper. Accordingly, an aluminium conductor must be considerably larger in cross sectional area than a copper conductor if the two are to carry the same amount of current. Aluminium wire is always coated with a thin oxide which serves as an insulator. This insulation is enough, according to some European manufacturers, to permit of using bare aluminium wire in the coils of magnets. As the oxide film is of inappreciable thickness a coil of fine wire thus constructed would be no bulkier, if as bulky as a coil wound with insulated copper wire. H. F. Stration, writing on this subject in the "Electrical World," states that he has been unable to secure sufficient insulation when depending upon the aluminium oxide film as it naturally occurs in the commercial product. In order to increase this oxide, some European manufacturers wet the coil and then heat it. This he thinks hardly sufficient, but he has produced very successful results by passing the wire through sodium hydroxide, and then drying the coil by passing a current through it.

Very few people in this country are perhaps aware that there is a "Prince Priest" in Rajputsna. This is the famous Goswami of Naithdoara. This gentleman has been on pilgrimage to the sacred city of Mathura (Brindabund). He paid a visit a few days ago to Bhartpur State, and stayed three days in the equally famous fortress of Deeg, where he was the guest of the Maharaja, who paid the Goswami a formal visit.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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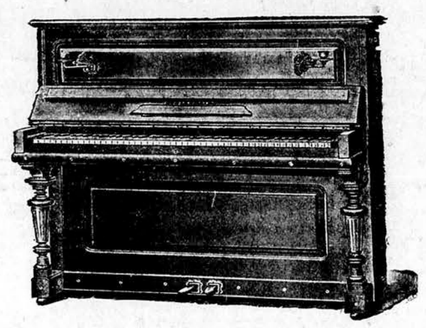

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Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	27
Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
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18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	185

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DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA-PEST, HUNGARY.

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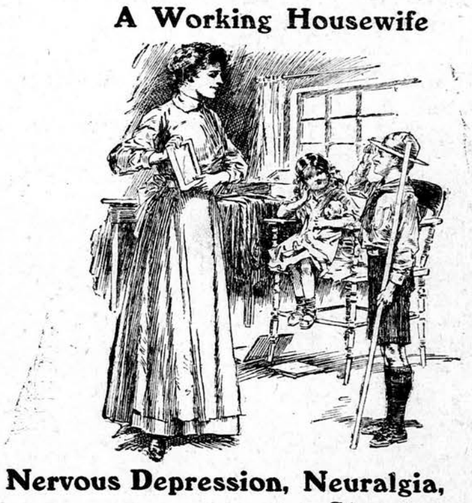

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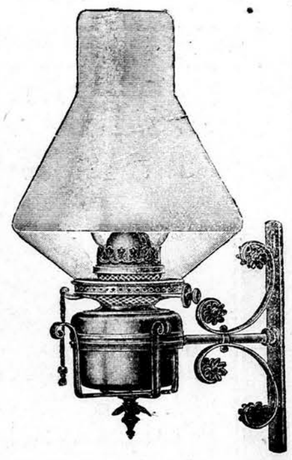
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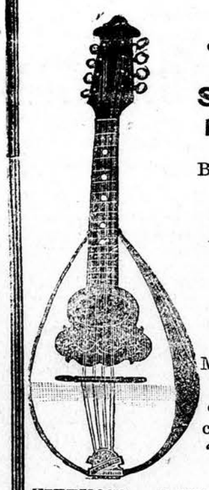
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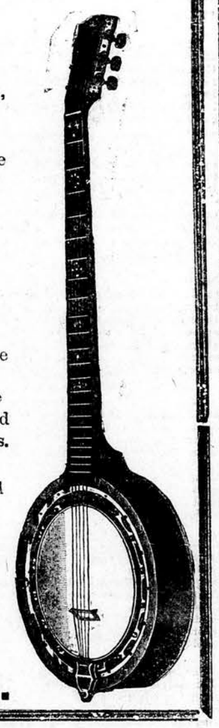
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